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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,835—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	J. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasswich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pollner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VENDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 13th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under-signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	6th November

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th October, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOKS Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

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SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Invite attention to their Stock of

HIGH CLASS WINES,
ESPECIALLY SELECTED AND IMPORTED DIRECT.

TREACHER and Co. are not merely Agents for a few European Wine Merchants, but purchase direct in large quantities, and their Selections are

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR.

SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BEERS.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
Detailed List on Application.
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THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance :—

	Rs.	a.
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
Mrs. Humphry Ward's Sir George Tressady	2	0
The Baba Log. By Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald	2	10
The Sacrifice of Fools. By Surgn-Lieut-Colonel R. M. Craig	4	8
Illumination by Harold Federic	3	0
India. Forty years of Progress and Reform. By R. P. Karkaria	5	10
The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4	8
A Victory Won, by Annie S. Swan	2	0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
Fletsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	8
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
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The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * "
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * "
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters :—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

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In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

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with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	"	225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	"	240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	"	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

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USE ONLY
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CREASOTINE.
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

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CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

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CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.
ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
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FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an
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PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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ROLLER SKATING RINK,

GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!

Everyone delighted.

Morning—7 to 9, Gentlemen Re. 1, including Skates.

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Skates charged.

Every Afternoon from 5 to 7.

For the General Public.

Admission as Usual.

Band in Attendance.

Every Evening from 8-30 to 11.

Admission as Usual.

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Monthly Season Tickets, including Skates, Rs. 20.

SPECIAL ZENANA BOXES.

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EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED an Experienced PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, none need apply unless fully qualified.

Application with Copies of Testimonials to be made by the 10th November to the

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS,
E. B. S. Railway, Sealdah.

NOTICE.

2,70,000 PIECES OF CLOTH produced by Indore Mill will be put to AUCTION on 10th December next, at the Old Palace. Samples and other particulars can be had from the SUPERINTENDENT of the Mill.

NANA K. GAUD,
Minister to H. H. Maharaja HOLKAR, G. C.S.I.
Dated, Darbar Office, Indore, 28th October, 1896.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

AND

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

INVESTED IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND SIX LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FORTY LACS.

The

Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
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Immediate Settlement of Claims.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, HORMUSJI DHUNJEEBHOY KERAWALLA, has contracted TO SELL to our client All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Trinity or Kalaljee Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No.636, Street Nos. 16 and 18, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 82, new No. 783, old Survey No. 17, and new Survey No. 8394, containing by admeasurement 88 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Trinity Street, on or towards the West by a Halalkhor's passage beyond which is the property of Sorabjee Dady Santook, on on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Dessabhoy Baxtor, and on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bhaka, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Vendor Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Kerawalla and his tenants.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, on otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us as purchaser's Attorneys, at our office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1896.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce) etc., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

3. The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
(Ag. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 2ndNovember, 1896.

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NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. JAMES CAVANAGH will arrive in Bombay, in the S. S. "VADALLA," about the 20th of October, with one of the best shipments of HORSES ever landed in India, consisting of all classes. Particular attention is drawn to a team of Cream Colored Horses and a team of Cream Colored Ponies.

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All persons and firms therefore having or wishing to have any dealings with the Company in the way of securing Freight or passage by the Company's Steamers and otherwise, will communicate with the abovenamed Agent, Mr. Yatsui Tamotsu, at the Company's Branch Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All claims, if any, in respect of past dealings with the Company through the undersigned should be submitted to the new Agent and debts paid to him.

TATA & SONS.

I Confirm the above Notice.

T. YATSUI,
Constituted Agent,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 31st October, 1896.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mais.—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis in Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pills Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune,
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs of Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon,
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria,

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols ☉, ☊, & ☊.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, or Rishis.
9. The Week (Resmed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday,'—The "National Observer." May 2, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui estes savant, pourcoui il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D. writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum, July 30 1115.

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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	" 11,66,292 9 8
Deposits	" 1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	" 86,358 14 2
Sundries	" 1,09,026 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	" 1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	" 2,32,986 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	" 322,304 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,030 =	" 8,260,060

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to

BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CASTOR-OIL CAKE FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1896, offers for the purchase of about 1,160 tons, more or less of CASTOR CAKE, which will be turned out from the Company's Mills at Sabarmatee during 1897, delivery to be taken in monthly lots as available.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts. delivered in wagons at the Oil Mills) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit, without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 1-3 of a pie per Bengal maund per mile will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer, on consignments booked from Sabarmatee to any station on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the abovementioned conditions and furnish security to the amount of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1896.

THE "

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	80,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. & 1 bns.	1,310
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartrd Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,000	1,100	all		600
Anglo-Indian, ...	5,345		100	Nil	54
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary) ...	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000		710
Bringa Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	765
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,030
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	845
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	845
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,020
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Dhuu Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Fraunjee Pet ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	725
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Ballonghs ...	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hope Mills ...	300	500	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,450
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	813	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandelsh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangra un Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold ...	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg. Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	900
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,200
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,320
Managon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	140
Mangli Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,250
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa...
National ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	R. 2	550
Oriental ...	5,795	625	625	dvd R.50	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	840
Ripon Mills...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Sassoon...	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,540
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 124	350
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,000	500	500	25	360
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	840
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Allance...	1,000	90	500	dvd Rs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	50	500
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	525
Venkatramji Lukhmishanker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	950	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	840
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	6...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	70	1,150
Albert Printing Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Colaba ...	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
East India ...	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	305
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Fort ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
French ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Khangaum ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Machnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mofussil Co ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	82½
Munmar M....	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
New Berar ...	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Indian ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Prince of Wales ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	137½
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sassoon ...	500	500	75	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co ...	300	500	500	20	585
Sind ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Ujrab Woollen Mills ...	400	2,000	750	50	660
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Volkart ...	370	200	all	12	230
	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750 / 750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 / 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	700	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do, New Issue,	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,350	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	5	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kirachee Hosing Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Mazagon Dock Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	20
Nasik Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
New Foundry ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Orient Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200	...	61
Phillips Co., Ld ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Scott Mining Co ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Soundy & Co...	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	487
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	147
Telephone, ...	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G.I.P.R.Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	300		375
The Tapti Valley ...	20,000	500	50	...	7½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 9-7m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-4m., 3-26a.
Standing Committee, 4 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, annual bonfire and *al-fresco* dance.
Palace Roller Skating Rink, 7 to 9 a.m., 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 5 to 7, and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oriental entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Maria Valerie yesterday; the steamer Okara left it on Saturday the steamer Imperator on Sunday, and the steamer Bucephalus yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30, punctually.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head branch statement for October :—Daily average attendance, 209 ; admissions, 2,206 ; prevailing diseases, fevers.

Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Isaac T. Row, of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, will give a Gospel Address, at the Grant Road Branch Rooms, at half-past eight o'clock, to-night.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Gunpat Mahadeo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night his house was broken into, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in the mud-wall of the house, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 320, were stolen from an open drawer.

BURGLARY AT SHAMSETT STREET.—Motichund Hemraj, a cloth shop-keeper at Champa gully, and residing at Shamsett Street, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night, his shop was broken into by wrenching off two of the iron bars of a back window, facing the sweepers' gully, and ornaments, notes, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 315, were abstracted from a box in the shop, the box having been forced open.

FIRE AT DADUR.—About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, while the fire at Colaba was raging, a jowlee hut belonging to Tara Kamsher, a potter at Dadur, Koombarwada, accidentally caught fire from some fireworks, which were being let off by children. The hut was soon enveloped in flames and caught an adjoining hut, belonging to one Govind Bagga. Both the huts were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. The fire-brigade were informed, and the DeLisle Road manual, which was only available at the time, immediately appeared on the scene and was used to put out the burning embers. The damage is estimated at Rs. 225.

STORY OF A GOLD CHAIN.—Mrs. E. J. Cooper, residing at De Lisle Road, has reported to the police the theft of a long Albert chain, valued at Rs. 420, the property of an old widow, named Wright, who has been boarding with her. Mrs. Wright is about eighty-five years of age and very decrepit. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that Mrs. Wright opened one of her boxes on the 27th ultimo and took out the chain in question with another smaller one. The latter chain she presented to a lady as a wedding present, while she placed the larger one in an open chest of drawers in the bedroom. The chain was found missing on the following morning.

"THE GOLDEN PENNY."—It is interesting to find a resident in this town, Mr. H. Traill, among the winners in the Special Colonial Prize Competitions which have been so deservedly successful an experiment in *The Golden Penny*. *The Golden Penny* is published by the proprietors of "The Graphic," and the prize competitions for competitors at home and abroad seem to have attained a remarkable success among all classes, due largely to their variety and general character, appealing as they do as much to the intelligence and skill of the educated as to the interest of the general public. The competitions are not for grown-up members of the community only, but include also within their scope exceedingly useful and profitable employment for our boys and girls.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU CRIMINAL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on the Esplanade, touching the death of Ramji Luximon, a Hindu of bad repute, aged about twenty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. Deceased was formerly a labourer, and lived with his brother in his house at Marine Lines, 1st Street, until about two years ago, when the brother turned him out on account of his bad habits. He had been to jail several times for committing thefts and other offences, and he told his brother on several occasions that he would destroy himself. On Sunday last the dead body of Ramji was found floating in a well on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School. The police removed the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition, and apparently had no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL INJURY TO A CART-DRIVER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Sewnarayen Baladin, aged thirty-five years, a cart-driver, residing at Wari Bunder. About a month ago in the afternoon the deceased was unyoking the bullock attached to his cart laden with coal, when the cart suddenly tilted over and half the coal fell out. Deceased attempted to push forward the cart, and in doing so his right arm slipped and struck against the wheel, sustaining a wound thereon. He did not go to hospital, but treated himself at home. About eight days ago the wound began to emit bad smell, and he became delirious. On Saturday last his brother took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the whole of the arm was found gangrenous. He was admitted into the hospital, but never regained consciousness, and died on Sunday last. A verdict of death from gangrene was returned by the jury.

A LUNATIC LEAP.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Sarang Street, regarding the death of Sulemanji Goolam Hossein, a Mohamedan, aged twenty-two years, son of Goolam Hossein Mahomedali, a godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Karwa and Kajiji, shipchandlers. Deceased had been subject to epileptic fits since his youth, and did no work and was almost imbecile. For the past few days Sulemanji had been suffering from fever, which made his condition worse. About noon, on Sunday, deceased was seen going into the back room, on the third floor of the house and immediately afterwards the noise of a fall was heard. On going to the window, and looking out, the father saw the deceased lying on the pavement of the gully, immediately under the window of the room. The father raised an alarm and ran downstairs, followed by a number of neighbours. Deceased was found lying unconscious with a bleeding wound at the back of the head. He was carried up into the room, where he died shortly afterwards. A verdict, in accordance with the above facts, was recorded.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE second forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896 is as under :—

The area now estimated to be under cotton in the Punjab is 925,800 acres. The area given in the first forecast of this year was 967,000 acres. The area given in the final forecast of last year was 1,161,200 acres, and the area given in last year's second forecast, corresponding to this report, was 1028,600 acres. The area now shown is 20·3 per cent. less than the area given in last years final forecast, 10·0 per cent. less than that given in the second forecast of 1895, and 4·3 per cent. less than the area shown in the first forecast of the year. This is due to want of rain, owing to which the crop on unirrigated land has diminished. The average area for the last five years is 854,400 acres, so that the present forecast still exceeds the average by 71,400 acres, or 8·3 per cent. The irrigated area is much the same as last year, and the unirrigated area shows a large decrease. The condition of the standing crop, particularly on irrigated land, is generally fair or good, but the Delhi report states that the area under cotton is much below average owing to insufficient rain, the yield will be below average, and the quality promises to be very bad. Irrigated cotton appears to be generally doing very fairly and unirrigated cotton is doing well in Gurdaspur ; elsewhere the unirrigated cotton has generally done badly.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The second forecast of the Seamum (Til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896 reads as under :—(Only 16 selected districts are dealt with.)

The area now estimated to be under sesamum in the Punjab is 156,200 acres. This is 17·5 per cent. less than the area given in the final forecast of last year, 15·0 per cent. less than the area given in the second forecast last year, which corresponds to this one, and 8·8 per cent. below the area given in the first forecast this year. It is also 55,300 acres, or 26·1 per cent, below the average area of the last five years. The decrease is entirely due to the scanty rainfall.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The following is the second forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896. Only 7 out of 31 districts are dealt with :—

The area now estimated to be under indigo is 91,200 acres. This is 12·5 per cent. below the area given in the final forecast last year, 18·8 per cent. below the given in the second forecast last year which corresponds to this report, and 3·4 per cent. above the area given in the first forecast this year. The decrease is everywhere due to scanty rainfall. The prospects of the standing crop are generally fair, but Dera Ghazi Khan reports that the canals have already ceased flowing in several instances, and in parts of the district an insect has injured the crop. The crop is expected to be somewhat below that of last year. In Rohtak the canal-irrigated crop will be good if it can be supplied with more canal water, but complaints of an insufficient supply are numerous. The unirrigated crop has completely dried up. The crop now estimated will be 0·1 per cent. below the average of the last five years.

NAGPUR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

TUESDAY last, writes our local correspondent, witnessed the formal opening of the handsome building just completed for the location of the Nagpur branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the interesting function being performed, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering of friends and sympathisers of the organization, by Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Commissioner of the Division. The proceedings were opened by prayer and benediction by Dr. A. Garden Fraser, officiating Chaplain of Nagpur, at the close of which Dr. Robertson, of the Free Church Mission, read the following statement :—

The Young Men's Christian Association is a name that scarcely requires explanation at the present day. The first association was founded about the year 1844 in Britain. It was originated for the purpose of spiritual work among young men by young men. Since then the associations have spread very widely throughout the world. Some were begun in Switzerland, some in Germany and the United States, and some in several other countries. But for many years there was no proper organization and no bond of union between these different associations. However, attempts towards union had been made previous to 1855, and, at last, in that year a conference of delegates from all the associations met at Paris, and agreed to terms of union. They felt that all associations working for the same ends and on the same lines of Gospel truth, ought to manifest their unity, while at the same time retaining complete independence in individual organizations and modes of working. And after much prayer and conference the Paris basis was adopted, which since then has been the fundamental principle of every Young Men's Christian Association. It is the principle on which our Nagpur Association is based, and is this—"The Young Men's Christian Association seek to unite those young men who, regarding the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in the doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men." The object of our Association, and of all similar associations, has been to provide for the religious, moral, intellectual and physical improvement of our members. These objects are sought to be accomplished in numerous ways in different associations scattered throughout the world. There are religious meetings of many kinds,—social meetings, literary debates, and physical exercises of all sorts provided. But all the different forms of work centre round the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms or Institutes. These institutes are now to be found in almost every city of any importance throughout the civilized world. They practically form Young Men's Clubs conducted on Christian lines. And through them members of the Association, travelling in any part of the world, may be helped in difficulty and be brought into touch with earnest fellow-Christians. One of the rules of the International Union provides that all members of Young Men's Christian Association may be provided with a certificate of membership from the secretary of their own branch, and that the possession of this certificate will entitle them to the privileges of all other associations and to the personal attention of all its members, and that these are privileges worth having you will better realize when you learn that there are more than 5,000 Young Men's Christian Associations—with over 5,00,000 members. In London, and in every city of England, Scotland, and Ireland,—in New York and in the greater American cities, and specially along the great railways of that land ; In Australia and even in Paris and Italy a travelling member of any Y. M. C. A. is sure of a hearty welcome. But we do not need to travel so far to share in such advantages. We have in India now over eighty different associations, and the number is rapidly increasing. There are good rooms in Bombay and a boarding-home for young men. In Calcutta and Madras and elsewhere there are splendidly appointed rooms ; and in the purchase of the new rooms of the Calcutta College branch of the Y. M. C. A. over £10,000 has been spent.

The first Indian branch was founded in 1870, at Trivandrum, and soon thereafter associations were formed in Bombay and Lahore. The Bombay association has been in the past the most vigorous. Now, however, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Simla, Jubbulpur, &c., and also Nagpur have begun to move forward in this work, whose highest aim is to win young men to Jesus Christ, but which also aims at their intellectual, social, and physical improvement. One word more about Y. M. C. A.'s in general is this—that they are distinctly and honestly undenominational. The Y. M. C. A. is in hearty sympathy with all church-work, and its voting members consist only of those whose names are on some church roll as full members of that church, but it admits members from any church, and here all can meet and manifest their oneness in Christ and give practical proof that in the essential verities of our faith, and in aggressive work for our Lord all true Christians are thoroughly united. Here there are no distinctions of class, or creed, or race. We all meet as brethren and work together for our common Saviour. About our local association and its work, I will not say much. It was founded in 1886, and met every Sunday morning for Bible study. During the first years of its life the Nagpur Association was small, but it gradually grew until to-day we have over hundred and twenty members and associates on our roll. Progress was made also by means of monthly literary meetings, and occasional social meetings and public lectures. We also had three visits from Mr. McCann, late Travelling Secretary of the Bombay District Association, and many of us can testify to the spiritual quickening then received. It was during his second visit that we decided to go forward as an association, and try to secure a home of our own. The members agreed to subscribe a considerable sum and, when we appealed to the generosity of friends in Scotland and England and latterly in Nagpur, we received a hearty response. Over Rs. 10,000 was thus raised, and Rs. 3,500 was added from Government. We have to return our heartiest thanks to Mr. Woodburn, the late Chief Commissioner, for the interest he took in our association and for his own private contributions, and the aid he gave from Government funds. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Fraser for generous help, and for the interest he, as a member of the association, takes in all its work. Through his help we secured this, and he aided us in securing the grant. We are indebted to Mr. Penny for the plans of this building, and to Mr. V. B. Date, under whose efficient superintendence they have been carried to completion.

This building contains, when furnished, for daily use, a reading-room, a social-room, a secretary's room with accommodation for a library, a private business-room, and a lavatory. Outside we hope soon to have tennis and batminton courts, and we expect ultimately to have a Y. M. C. A. cricket club, and cycling club. Then the reading-room and social-room thrown together form this hall, in which we hope to meet often for social gatherings, or to hear lectures, or to listen to the story of the Gospel. We trust all the Christian young men of Nagpur will join our ranks and that we shall thus be able to wield a powerful influence for good in this community. Our highest aim will ever be the winning of young men for Christ, and in the expectation of God's blessing on the work here, we dedicate this house to His service. On behalf of the members of the association, I have much pleasure in asking you, Mr. Fraser, to publicly open this institute.

Mr. Fraser, in compliance, then rose and delivered the following address :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure it must be a great pleasure to all who are interested in this Young Men's Christian Association to see so large and representative an assembly gathered together in this hall, this afternoon. What Dr. Robertson has said of the undenominational character of the association is fully exemplified in the presence of so many members of almost all denominations. I need not say that it is a pleasure, not less than an honour, to preside on this occasion. Your president has spoken of me as a member of the association. It is hard for me to realise this. I have indeed been allowed to take some part in the work of the association ; but I fear I am no longer a young man. A man who has served twenty-five years in this country, and learned, by the completion of his compulsory term of service for pension, the right to be decently laid on the shelf, is no longer young. And, although, I am a ful! generation younger than the venerable clergyman who has opened our proceeding this afternoon, and who has still so much of energy and vigour, I cannot claim to be a young man. I do, however, claim to be deeply interested in this association. No one who is interested in the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ can fail to listen with sympathy to such a statement as that called by Dr. Robertson the "Paris Basis." This bond of association is loyalty to Jesus Christ, and desire to extend His kingdom among young men is one which must appeal to our sympathy. I like also Dr. Robertson's brief and simple definition of the object of this Nagpur Association as being to provide a young men's club on Christian lines. I cannot but look back with earnest sympathy, from the place where I now stand, on young men struggling in the years of youth which I have left behind. These are the years of greatest danger, and also the years of greatest possibility for us. They are the years of greatest temptation ; and they are the years when lives are made or marred. Surely to provide young men with worthy companions with innocent and wholesome recreation and with dignified aims and occupation is a splendid piece of work to do for our Divine Master. There are innumerable temptations surrounding young men in a town like this, and sometimes they are most powerful in their clubs. I rejoice, therefore, in this so far eminently successful effort to provide a club to be conducted on decidedly Christian lines. I trust that in the members of this association will be manifested the true manliness of the religion of Jesus, the manliness that consists in plucky devotion to him and in the exhibition of the mingled strength and kindliness of the Christian character. There is another sentence in Dr. Robertson's address, which gave me much pleasure. The association, he says, is "distinctly and honestly undenominational." It is "in hearty sympathy with all Church work. If I did not believe this, I should not take the part I am now taking. If they did not believe it, I think we should not have the Church of England chaplain the methodist minister, and the Free Church missionaries with us to-day. But let me say one word of warning in this connection. It is easier to get hold of a good word than to live it out in practice. I remember an officer of higher position opposing a grant to a Christian school on the ground that Government was neutral in regard to religion. When it was pointed out that grants were given to Hindu and Muhammedan schools, he said : "Yes ; but Government is neutral in regard to Cristianity." He had evidently got hold of a good word, without understanding its force and application. There is a body of Christians, too, known as the "Plymouth Brethren, for whom (so far as I have known them) I have the highest respect. But they illustrate most forcibly the abuse of the word undenominational. They denounce sectarianism, and deplore the separations of the "sects" ; but they have succeeded in constituting themselves the narrowest and most exclusive of sects. This is no imaginary danger against which I warn you. It is easy for you, in the prosecution of your own aims, to forget as an association what each member owes to the congregation to which he belongs. I have occasionally seen congregations practically deprived of their young men, of those to whom the Paster and leaders in the Church naturally looked for vigorous assistance in congregational work. Sunday services and Sunday schools and other important parts of congregational work were neglected, while the young men were engaged in meetings with the professed object of mutual improvement. I am convinced that a policy such as this is selfish and inconsistent with the due regard to the obligations that rest on us in regard to Christian work. I am glad to say I have seen far more frequently the opposite. I have seen young men making some sacrifice of personal convenience to enable them to have their association meetings without in any way interfering with congregational work. It is worth while to make some sacrifice for the Lord Jesus Christ ; and it is absolutely essential, if you are to be undenominational and in hearty sympathy with Church work, that you should be jealously careful that your existence is in no respect a hindrance to the discharge by your members of their duties to the Christian congregations to which they belong. And now, gentlemen, members of this association, I congratulate you on the singularly suitable and convenient accommodation provided for you in this building. You must all have concurred heartily in the acknowledgment made by Dr. Robertson of the great obligations under which we lie to the Honorable Mr. Woodburn for the site, for the Government grant he gave for the building, and for his own private assistance and sympathy. His deep interest in all that concerned every section of the community, and the eagerness with which he seized every opportunity of benefiting the people of all classes, will not readily be forgotten. I wish he could have seen the excellent building which he generously hoped to provide for you. I am sure also that you would not think that I had done my duty if I failed in your name to thank your president, Dr. Lawrence, for the noble work he has done in starting the local association, in gathering the young men together, and in now providing the association with this home of its own. He has his reward in seeing the wonderful success of his efforts. I now formally declare this building to be open ; and in doing so I repeat Dr. Robertson's words : "In the expectation of God's blessing on the work, we dedicate this house to His service."

An address of thanks to the chairman was then read by Mr. H. Nathall, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, and the proceedings closed with cake and tea to the enlivening strains of the N. V. R. Band which was provided for the occasion.

At 9 p.m., the same evening, the institute was again crowded, and an excellent programme of vocal music was got through to the accompaniment of the piano, as also a reading and recitation, those taking part in the soirie being from among the best talent of the station.

Out of the seven cases of cholera reported to you, on the 29th, one a boy, of Guard A. Campbell, in the Khatasi Lines, proved fatal. Two more fresh cases in the Monsorieff's square were reported, one an old lady, Mrs. Robinson, and the other a young girl, of Mr. Monscrieff's. The latter is rather low. The lady in the Mojo can't be pronounced being out of danger as yet. The stationmaster's family is doing fairly well, The Civil-Surgeon, Dr. Harris, who is doing his best to drive the disease away, was to-day, in conversation on the subject, who said he cannot account for this sudden outbreak of cholera ; the days are hot and nights very close. Mornings are fairly cool. General Health barring a fewer cases, is all that could be desired. Famine people go about very freely. In various places at the discretion of the Philanthropic committees "khana khanas" have been opened where the famished people are fed. Weather is little cloudy. One or two smart showers of rain will avert our famine.

DATES FIXED FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Syndicate of the Bombay University was held, last evening, to consider and decide the question of postponing the University examinations.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—It was resolved that the Matriculation examination shall commence on the 9th instant.

PREVIOUS AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.—It was also resolved : That the Previous and Intermediate examinations shall commence on Monday, the 16th instant. These two examinations will be held in Bombay and Poona. Candidates, who select Poona for the place of examination must pay, on or before Wednesday, the 11th instant, an additional fee of Rs. 5 to cover part of the extra expenditure. There will be no *viva voce* examination this year in English or in Second Language either at Bombay or Poona.

B.A., B.Sc., 1ST LL.B., L.C.E., AND M.D. EXAMINATIONS.—The Syndicate resolved : "The B.A., Second B. Sc., 1ST LL.B., L.C.E., and M.D. examinations shall commence in Bombay, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

M.A., LL.B., SECOND LL.B., AND L.M. AND S. EXAMINATIONS.—It was further resolved : "That the M.A., LL. B., Second LL. B., and L.M. and S. examinations shall commence, in Bombay, on Monday, the 30th instant."

A large number of students had assembled in the University Gardens to learn the decision of the Syndicate, and being apprised of the same they received the news with great cheering.

SMALL SALARIES : MANY TO FEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "I. H. M.," is perfectly in order when he complains about raising salaries of poor clerks who have to maintain large families on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 and downwards. Some years ago Government allowed "Grain Compensation" to their clerks about 15 or 20 per cent. on salaries of Rs. 125, downwards, I forget which, and, I believe, they are contemplating something of the kind to allow their clerks now, Owing to the scarcity prevailing throughout, millowners and merchants would do well to ameliorate the condition of their establishments when we for certain know what fat Commissions are drawn by the former every year. The Millowners' Association ought to take up the subject at once and do something for the poor wretches who have to subsist on from "hand to mouth" salaries.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 30. M. T. F.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 31st October, compared with the Statement of 24th October, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 24. Rs.	Oct. 31. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits (Head Office)...	52,36,822	47,37,866
Do. do. at Branches ...	25,83,787	29,09,272
Other Deposits ...	3,25,56,595	3,15,20,131
Post Bills ...	3,863	3,861
Credits, undrawn ...	17,51,307	21,34,394
Rs...	5,81,32,350	5,73,65,531
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,20,40,875	1,68,65,999
Other authorised Securities ...	40,15,707	40,15,707
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities ...	52,85,583	55,00,138
Loans do. do. do.	95,35,346	95,43,044
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,35,00,332	1,35,94,872
Dead Stock ...	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery ...	223,985	24,074
Bullion ...	...	...
Balances with other Banks ...	2,12,716	2,98,760
Cash ...	1,28,06,325	1,30,03,462
Rs...	5,81 32,350	5,73,65,531

MAJOR LOTHAIRE is reported by the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* to have left the service of the Congo State. He will shortly, it is stated, proceed to Mrdagascar to take up an appointment.

COL. FERREIRA has been fined £10 at Johannesburg for unlawful "claim-jumping."

THE new laws relating to the Press and to the expulsion of aliens were enacted at Pretoria on Oct. 14.

LETTERS from merchants and missionaries up to Sept. 9 give a sad account of the state of affairs in Madagascar.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON TH

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs 60, in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

500 PAIRS of HAND-SEWN BOOTS and SHOES to be SOLD on 7th instant, at 2 P.M., at Auction Sale. Inspection invited. Fort Leather Works, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a first-class MASONRY MISTRY. A Salary of Rupees 40 per mensem will be given. Only those with 1st Class Certificates need apply. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works Department, Bombay.

WANTED, Coleby's Patent Self-acting Reels, in good working order. Apply to "T. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS for all XMAS GOODS, are now Ready with Calendar for 1897. Sent Post Free on application. Apply early. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY —WANTED a competent ASSISTANT ENGINEER to undertake immediately a Railway Survey. Apply stating age and experience to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—16 ENGLISH FOUNDATION-STONES of different sizes For particulars apply to the office of the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

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LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P." care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

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INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the IRAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 6	

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ÆRATED WATERS.
THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.
Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.
CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
Letters to be addressed
care of MANAGER of this paper

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, THEODOLITE, HILL TENT, &c.
By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1896, at 2 P.M. at the Esplanade Storeyard, Fort, consisting of theodolite, hill tent, mathematical instrument, 4-light lamp, wall lamps, teak planking, posts, rafters, shutters, iron pipes, tanks, commodes, chairs, cut trees, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

No further telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column are to hand since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	526,000	261,000	428,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	161,000	74,000	132,000
" Continent	110,000	107,000	125,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2 312,000	1,603,000	2,210,000
" exports to U. K. do.	713,000	368,000	557,000
" " to Continent do.	561,000	349,000	669,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,0.0,000	912,000	9.6,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 1st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,1.0,000	3,2 2 150	3,241.880
" " Surats	160,000	133,630	163,3.0

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	435,000	881,160	639,510
" London	12,0 0	6,000	11,500
American Afloat	330,0 0	213,000	333,000
East Indian "	6,000	5,000	10,000
Total	783,000	1,105,160	1,024,010
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 17-32d.	4 25-32d.	3 1-3d.
" Good Dhollera	3 22-32d.	4 1-16d.	2 5-8d.
Difference	27-32d.	23-32 l.	½d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,93,953
" " Branches	Inc.	3,25,483
Other	Dec.	9,71,435
Government Securities		11,74,576
Other authorised	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc.	7,698
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	2,00,460
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	1,86,044
Cash	Inc.	2,00,137

During the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day Money was in good demand, approaching stringency; but the items of the present Return show but little movement compared with those in the previous week, the Cash Balance on Saturday, at 130 lakhs having been 2 lakhs more than at the end of the week preceding, while the state of the trade demand is indicated by an increase of some 7¾ lakhs, as against a decrease of 2½ lakhs disclosed by the last Return, withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of some 9¾ lakhs having been partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Bills Discounted, the Cash Balance having been helped by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of 11¼ lakhs. Against a decrease in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, there was an increase at the branches, leaving a net falling off of 1¾ lakhs.

COTTON has been slack but steady in tone here to-day and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 New Chalisgaum, at Rs. 188; 100 Old Bengal, at Rs. 153; and 50 New Bengal, at Rs. 164; while the Mills have taken 850 bales of old stuff, consisting of 350 Jalna, at Rs. 180-2; 200 Damurgaum, at Rs. 183; 150 Mulkapore, at Rs. 185; 100 Jalgaum, at Rs. 177; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 166 per candy.

In the continuance of the drought over the up-country districts this morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports offer no fresh point of interest, and prospects of the food-stuffs harvest become daily more gloomy. As regards the Cotton crop, picking was going on to a greater or less extent in all the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles. At Broach the plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather and were in flower, and showing bolls; while at Veerumgaum and Wadwan in the Dhollera circle, the weather was also seasonable, the plants being healthy and continuing to show improvement in the latter district; but at Dhollera itself the dew-fall was insufficient.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, with a moderate business for shippers' account reported, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,755 bales.
Linseed	3,187 cwts.
Rapeseed	8,693 "
Gingellyseed	2,802 "
Poppyseed	1,088 "
Castorseed	5,039 "
Rice	1,074 "
Wheat	12,660 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at 13s. to 15s. per ton for Cotton to Liverpool; 13s. for Continental Ports generally; and 13s. to 15s. per ton for Havre.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm this morning, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A large business was done with the Bazaar at the former rate; but otherwise business was quiet, with not much passing either way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d. "
Do 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d. "
Credits do	1s. 2 27-32d. "
Francs do	1 56⅞ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102¾ for cash, and 102¾ for this month's settlement, at 102¾, for 3½ per Cents, but advanced to 103 and 102 15-16, respectively, in a steady market, closing at the enhanced quotations, with 3 per Cents quoted again at par.

SHARES.—There has been less doing than ever in this market to-day and the only movement in prices has been in Mill Scrip, in which we note the following changes in our list this evening, a decline of Rs. 15, in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 5, in James Greaves; and an advance of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,16,000	4,000	3.22,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	129	2	192
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	16,52,893	20,88,300	75,927	38,17,120
Total for 15 weeks...	17,54,893	23,04,300	79,927	41,3.,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,043	2,21,473	5,747	3,73,263
Per mile of Ry do.	87	132	4	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,480	27,09,666	94,283	47,97,429

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 51,263
Ditto to date ..... " 6,58,309

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks...	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry do.	219	316	3	538
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,857	18,27,481	44,499	31,81,837

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date ..... " 1,61,358

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—October 22, at Burdwan, the wife of W. Fraser, Station Master, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
HALGE—October 31, at Washermanpet, Madras, the wife of Civil Apothecary H. S. Halge, of a daughter.
JOHN—October 27, at Devikulam, the wife of Arthur W. John, of a son.
WEBB—October 26, at Darjeeling, the wife of Gilbert H Webb, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CULLEN—October 28, at Jubbulpore, Etta M. Cullen, the beloved wife of Brigade-Surgeon P. Cullen, M. D., I. M. S.
DEUR—October 28, this residence in Calcutta, Baboo Kristo Chunder Dhur, for 24 years, cashier of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

THE report on the Sana-Kachin expedition of 1895-96, drawn up by Lieutenant Walker of the Intelligence Department, gives the history of an expedition into the Kachin country, of which little was heard at the time. It arose out of a border incident occurring so long ago as the 16th December 1892. A band of Sana-Kachins on that day attacked the post of Myatkyina, burnt down the civil station, and killed two men, one of them being the Subadar-Major of the police detachment quartered there. A column under Captain Allan, of the Military Police, was sent to punish them, but the Sana expedition having met with serious opposition, the column was sent to the Sima Hills. The Sana-Kachins thus got a long rope which enabled them to commit a series of dacoities and murders in the villages under British protection. It was, therefore, decided to send an expedition to inflict severe punishment in default of compliance with an ultimatum, promising them total immunity on payment of a fine of fifteen rupees per house and a gun for every five houses. Non-compliance would entail complete disarmament, destruction of their stores and cattle, and capture and deportation of all their headmen and elders. The expedition consisted of two columns, one, the Eastern, starting from Myitkyina under Captain Newbold, Lieutenants Cruddas and Parsons, with 200 Gurkhas, ten mounted infantry, two seven pounder guns, a transport service of Panthay mules, and ten signallers. The Mogaung or Western column was under Lieutenants Chesney, Wallis and Turner, Intelligence Officer, Mr. Chapman, Civil Officer, with 200 Gurkhas, ten signallers, and 200 mules with twenty days' rations. Surgeon-Captain Pinto accompanied the Eastern and Surgeon-Captain Strickland the Western column. Major Atkinson was in command of the whole expedition, and Mr. Martins, the Chief Civil Officer, after the columns converged on Panlang. Panlang is or was an independent village, but though a neighbouring headman said that the villagers intended to fight until he dissuaded them, they were quite friendly. Near by was a defile in which a Burmese expedition was defeated by the Kachins, with a loss of 70 men. The defile was not at all formidable, being easily outflanked. The columns worked round among the villages, in one of which they were shewn a quiver-full of poisoned arrows. The poison is extracted from a tree growing in the village of Sirin,—the largest in those parts—having twenty-two houses. It is the only tree of the kind in the neighbourhood, and the natives stated that the poison is very deadly. The place is fifteen hundred feet above sea level. The village was innocent of any share in the raid. It might be worth while to get more information of this poison-tree, from which science might be able to extract a valuable curative agent.

Many weeks of toilsome marching through dense jungle, up steep hills and descents into deep valleys, added something to the general stock of geographical information. The tract of country inhabited by the Sana-Kachins lies roughly between latitude 25° 15 and 26° 10, and longitude 97° and 97, 30°. It is bounded on the west by the Kumaon range, cutting it off from the Hukong Valley, six to seven thousand feet high, and on the east by the Mali-Kha. When viewed from any high peak the region is seen to be covered with dense jungle as far as the eye can reach, with occasional brown patches indicating the annual clearances made for the cultivation of paddy, the staple-food of the country. In the valleys and on the banks of rivers the jungle consists of big trees and thick undergrowths; at the higher elevations thin bamboos with little undergrowth, and in places patches of kaing grass prevail. The bamboo is found everywhere, especially near villages, the inhabitants being jealous of any interference with the clumps. Ranges of hills from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level run from north to south. A great part of the region is broken country with low steep hills and narrow valleys through which flow hill streams, discharging into five considerable rivers. To the far north-east, barely visible, is a lofty range probably snow-capped. The country is fairly populated by three or four tribes of Kachins, divided into groups, the headmen of the most important villages having authority over the smaller ones. In some places the villages are republican, and the headman has jurisdiction over only one village of the group. Headmen have a way of paying "debts" of a certain kind at the cost of the first comer. On the 25th January last the combined columns passed through Malan, a village of two houses, and cut down jungle to pitch a camp on the left bank of the Ingip-kha, a quarter of a mile from where it flows into the Mah-kha. Two years before five natives of India were slain close by. Three years before, the Kachins say they were Kuries, when the inference is that they were Gurkhas. Beyond that nothing more is known of them. They were slain in payment of a "debt" incurred twenty years ago. An Englishman—Mr. Marjory—was murdered at Momein. The British Government demanded that the murderers should be brought to justice. It so happened that just at that time forty or fifty Kachins were in Momein selling amber, and they were imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. One of them was the headman of Warenkon; he and two others escaped, all the rest were executed. This constituted a blood feud. The headman paid the debt by killing five Natives of India seventeen years afterwards. There is something delightfully simple in this system of justice by proxy all round. A murder having been committed by Chinese braves, the British Government demand that the murderers shall pass under the sword of justice. The Mandarin finding he must show zeal, resolves to execute a couple of score Kachin tribesmen who chance to be at hand, and he beheads them after a decent interval, to give time for the usual diplomatic remonstrances at the seemly delay. The irate Kachin headman who escaped mails for years and years until chance threw in his way, not China men but natives of India; and he paid his debt with their blood. The guilty were not molested; other people suffered in their stead; as their crimes were expiated and they went their way rejoicing. It is to be feared that much of the justice of the world is of this vicarious character. Lieutenant Turner gives the Sana-Kachins the praise of being cleaner and better looking than the average Kachin. The India-rubber, the walnut, the cinnamon, lemon, lime, mulberry and betel are among the trees which abound. Opium, wild tea, indigo, mustard, cotton, sweet and Spanish potato, tobacco, Indian corn, are met with. Tigers and leopards abound, and are freely shot by the Kachins, who bring the skins to Myitkyina and Mogaung for the Government rewards. Elephants are present, but apparently are not numerous; the wild pig and sambhur are abundant; and the rhinoceros is said to dwell in the Kumaon hills.

Evidently it is a country worth the attention of adventurous sportsmen. The climate in January and February is cool and healthy. The expedition saw little of the "enemy," who was generally out of the way when his villages of six or eight houses were visited. Stockades were frequently constructed, but never held. The country produces practically nothing in the way of food, but paddy, which the women thrash for the day's supply. The village buffalo was always absent when the troops arrived; all rations had to be carried on the transport ponies. There is nothing in the report to show that the threat to destroy all stores and cattle and deport all the headmen and elders was not carried out, the display of force was as effective as any amount of burning and harrying. Besides there was really very little to destroy. The military preparations for resistance were not very formidable. One headman, Sabaw Mitwe, thought he could organise victory by building a big gun and practising firing at a target in the approved fashion. Having neither iron nor steel he built his gun of timber. Strange to say, it burst, just as if it had been one of the early eighty ton Armstrongs. He was more successful at small arm practice; when he attacked a temporary post garrisoned by few men he did not succeed in killing or wounding anybody, but his fire was fairly good and left indents on several of the posts in the stockade. His own stockade, built half-a-mile from the village, was shelled in its turn; but there were no casualties, for this prudent chief did not run the risk of occupying it. The village was then approached, and a shell fired into the first house, "but the inhabitants were not at home." Several hundred baskets of paddy, and a thousand more at a little distance were the spoils of the victors, the expedition was in the field from the 15th December 1895 to the 24th January. This seems to have been the most exciting military experiences of the campaign. Major Atkinson was invalided from fever, and was sent down the river on a raft with the few wounded and sick. One Gurkha died of a wound received in a skirmish with an unseen enemy. There was some exploration and map-making, combined with hard marching over a roadless and broken country, but little fighting with ravaging. If the Kachins believed that their fastnesses in the hills are impenetrable they are now disillusioned. In ten or twenty years the country will doubtless be covered with plantations and add to the world stocks of tea, coffee, and perhaps of cotton. Lieutenant Turner's views of the country taken from elevated positions accompany the report. Mr. R. P. Benson's sketch of the warlike Sabwas capacious house is also given and conveys an idea of the domestic architecture of the Kachin nobility. Mr. Benson joined the expedition in the unassuming capacity of a globe-trotter.

THE latest figures in regard to Relief Works to meet the growing distress in different parts of India show that considerably over half a lakh of people are thus being provided for by a paternal Government. So far as this Presidency is concerned the situation has not up to the present been such as to necessitate a commencement of measures of relief. But Government are fully alive to the probability of such measures being required in a few weeks, and preparatory measures have been taken. When in 1894 the Government of India deducted five and a-half lakhs from the resources of the Bombay Government to meet Imperial exigencies, the money was mainly taken from the Public Works Department, that being the one department where such reduction could be made without putting the administrative machinery out of gear. The Government of India has been enabled by the improvement in exchange to return to the provincial Governments the money then taken. In this Presidency the greater part of the assignment was made over to the department from which it had been taken two years before, and it was allotted to works on civil buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements. In view of the threatened scarcity, however, it has been deemed advisable to alter the programme, and to put the money aside for works more directly calculated to afford relief to the suffering poor. Through the Revenue Department, the Collectors of the various affected districts have forwarded lists of suggested works to the P. W. D. These lists are now undergoing the careful scrutiny which Mr. Little invariably brings to bear upon all proposals coming before him. The Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. in the drawing up of a programme from the various suggestions made is in frequent consultation with Lord Sandhurst. His Excellency's charge of the Public Works portfolio is no doubt one of the reasons which have led him to adopt the suggestion made in these columns a few days ago to postpone his contemplated tour in Kathiawar. The Native States that were included in the itinerary of the tour will no doubt regret the loss of an opportunity to entertain the representative of the Queen-Empress, but their disappointment will be tempered by a sense of the cogency of the reasons which have led to the abandonment of the tour.

The details of the programme now being drawn up will not be made public until the Revenue Department opens a famine branch and intimates that the necessity for commencing the works has arisen. But it may be taken for granted that a great deal of the work will be of the class specially intended for the relief of the agricultural population in the vicinity of their own villages. It has been suggested that stone-breaking on a very extensive scale should be resorted to, and that enough should be done to give a supply of broken stone for eight or ten years to come. But we imagine that Mr. Little's programme will as far as possible favour a class of work better calculated to give immediate benefit to the affected places and to help their commercial development and agricultural security. For instance, in the Deccan and many parts of the Southern Maratha country much more permanent benefit would accrue to the people from the sinking of village wells than from such unproductive labour as the breaking of stones. Levelling of roads and general improvements of communications are amongst the other works likely to be undertaken. Meanwhile, ordinary works will be carried on as usual. No large undertaking is being proceeded with just now with the exception of the construction of the Jamrod Canal in Sind which is giving employment to a large number of hands. Happily, no relief works are likely to be required in Sind, where the Indus, like another Nile, always renders the land upon her borders fertile, though to a varying extent. In this connection it may be mentioned that sanction has lately been accorded by the Government of India to a proposal long since made by the Bombay Government, that the portion of the river Indus running through the Province should become a separate district. There now exists a Right Indus Bank and a Left Indus Bank Division of the P. W. D., but both have been concerned almost entirely in the construction and maintenance of irrigation canals. The work of the new department will be of a more riparian character, and will consist largely in the construction of protective masonary dams and walls for preventing the havoc some times wrought when the river in changing its course innundates and sweeps away the growing crops. In all probability Mr. Little will not see the relief programme carried through. Before the end of the year he reaches that period when a covenanted public servant has usually to retire. It is to be regretted that the Presidency should at this important stage lose the benefit of Mr. Little's practical experience, because, while in the full vigour of health, he has nearly reached the age of fifty-five. But in Mr. Thompson, who is likely to succeed him as Secretary in the P. W. D., he will have a very able successor.

DR. CREIGHTON, Bishop of Peterborough, who is to succeed Dr. Temple in the bishopric of London, is one of the youngest of Bishops, yet one of the most popular. Indeed, we find that by some of the home papers he was mentioned as first favourite for the primacy. Born in Carlisle in 1843, he was educated at Durham Grammar School, afterwards proceeding to Merton College, Oxford. At his B. A. examination in 1867 he took a double first, took his M. A. degree in 1870, D.D. in 1891; and several honorary distinctions were conferred upon him by the English and Scottish ministers in that year on his appointment to the bishopric of Peterborough. He had previously been a Fellow and tutor of his college, vicar of Embleton, Alnwick, chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle, Fellow of Emmanuel College and Dixie, professor of Ecclesiastical Law at Cambridge, and Canon of Worcester. He was next nominated Canon of Windsor, but before taking over the duties of the office he was appointed to the See of Peterborough in 1891, being subsequently Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge and Sir Robert Rede lecturer. During this time the Right reverend gentleman found leisure to write numerous works on English historical subjects. The London bishopric is of the annual value of ten thousand pounds, that of Peterborough four thousand five hundred.

THE P. and O. steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of October 23rd, left Aden, at 2 o'clock, on Monday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AGITATION ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The recent speeches made by Mr. Curzon and Lord Charles Beresford have excited French opinion on the Egyptian question.

The Paris papers declare that it is time for British promises to be fulfilled, and suggest schemes to induce Germany to join the Dual Alliance to force the British to evacuate Egypt.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop of Peterborough has been appointed Bishop of London.

THE SUAKIN CONTINGENT.

The fourth Egyptian battalion replaces the Indian Contingent at Suakin.

The Artillery and Camelry with some additional Infantry will follow later on.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Presidential electoral campaign in the United States was practically closed on Saturday.

The managers of both candidates issue confident forecasts of victory, but the general impression is that McKinlay will win.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* defiantly repels the charge that Prince Bismarck betrayed State secrets, and declares that the Russo-German Agreement belongs to history, and was only kept a secret in deference to Russia's wishes.

A NEW SPANISH LOAN.

MADRID, Nov. 2.

Spain is issuing a new internal five per cent. loan of four hundred million pesetas to defray the cost of the war in Cuba and in the Philippines.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 o'clock, this morning.

CLOSE OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left this morning under the usual salute. The departure was private.

The season has now practically closed, and Simla is emptying fast. The downward rush continues daily, and winter conditions already prevail. The two usual rinking clubs open at once, and these and the theatricals are about all the winter residents have to look to.

The weather continues cold and bracing, and is most enjoyable at this time.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

POONA, Nov. 2.

A large crowd of cultivators, numbering about 1,000, mostly from Mawal and the adjoining talukas, headed by their priests, came to Poona with a petition addressed to the Collector. The crowd went in the afternoon to the Collector's office, where Mr. Bonus, the Collector, saw some of them, who presented a petition asking for remission of taxation, the postponement of payment of assessment, free grazing in forest lands for their cattle, and for opening relief works, and other concessions.

The Collector promised to see what he could do to mitigate their condition. The crowd was orderly. Some carried specimens of withered grain.

Fodder around the district is so scarce that cattle are dying. About hundred and fifty cows from the Bijapur and Indapur districts have arrived to be taken care of by the Pinjrapole Committee.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 2.

In the first ties of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament, played this afternoon, the Royal Artillery beat the Northamptons by 8 goals and 1 subsidiary to 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries. During the second chukker, Dobbin, of the Northamptons, fell, but was not much hurt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left here for Colombo to-day.

HONGKONG, Oct. 31.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Mail steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

PENANG, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra), left here, this morning, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steay. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 3 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 108 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62½
Bar Silver 30

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Ibbame, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	2	32 p.m.	...	35
Suez	2	3	..	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	...	3
" Karachi	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	33	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 1.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

MONDAY—NOVEMBER 2.

6 a.m. ... 76·7
10 a.m. ... 84·2
2 p.m. ... 83·2
4 p.m. ... 80·0

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

TOO FINE A POINT.

The announcement recently made in the sporting papers that Arthur J. Gould, the captain of the Newport F.C., had definitely made up his mind to retire from football, must have come as a particularly heavy blow to those who know and appreciate his worth. Not since the days of Leonard Stokes, the famous Blackheathen, has there been a more skilful, a more finished, or a more brilliant exponent of all that is best about the Rugby Union game, and it will not be too much to say that it will be some little time ere Wales is able to properly estimate the loss the Principality has suffered. It is not so very long ago since I ventured to make a few complimentary references to his many accomplishments on the field, but I had little idea that his severance from the game was so near. At this juncture there is no particular need for me to go over the ground again, especially as those who are more closely acquainted with him will be able to do justice to him so much better. There has sprung up a little friction, however, in connection with his retirement which calls for some little comment in a sporting column. Very properly recognising what Gould has done in years gone by for the game, a few of his friends in South Wales, with a promptitude which does credit alike to their heads and their hearts, determined to institute a testimonial fund as soon as he had passed all previous records for international engagements. It was the attention of the organisers of the fund, I learn, to build him a residence and hand over the deeds as soon as arrangements would permit, but before their excellent intentions could be carried out opposition to the scheme crops up in unexpected quarters. So far is this hostility carried, indeed, that a rupture with one or more of the international unions is threatened if the testimonial is proceeded with. There was some idea, of starting a shilling testimonial fund, on the lines of the W. G. Grace presentation, but I presume this will have to be dropped also. With the details, however, I am not disposed to concern myself. Some of my friends who are in pretty close touch with these matters, inform me that the Welshmen are waxing indignant at the interference, and I am bound to say they appear to have very just cause. To attempt to carry out the tenets of amateurism into the private life of an individual seems to me to border on the ridiculous, and when Gould has given up the game he will be no more under the jurisdiction of any of these governing bodies than the man in the moon. If after his brilliant and unselfish career the Rugby Union declare him to be a professional upon receipt of a testimonial all well and good; it would savour of ingratitude, but might satisfy the supersensitiveness of some of these purists. But to threaten the boycotting of Wales is bordering closely upon tyranny. Let us, by all means, keep our amateurism as pure and as undefiled as we can; let punishment, swift and sure, be meted out to all offenders; make the line between "broken-timers" and loyal clubs definite and undeviating; if the circumstances of the hour demand it let there be no mixing of one section with the other; but, in the name of all that is sensible and reasonable, let us be tolerant and keep our minds free from cant. It happens occasionally in the course of my wanderings that I fall in with representatives of this, that, or the other club—sometimes Association, sometimes Rugby Union. With those who pander to the "broken-time" idlers I have not the remotest sympathy. But I don't believe all I hear concerning either the one game or the other, and I feel pretty certain that in opposing the Gould testimonial the opposition are going much further than the best friends of pure amateurism could desire.

KNOWING "NATUR" WHEN YOU SHOOT.

While the crack of the gun is still echoing through coppice and spinney, and big bags are being made on every hand, perhaps a little Americ. can yarn upon the advantage of knowing "natur" when you shoot may be acceptable. It comes from an old sporting volume, but lacks, as some of these tall stories do occasionally, that verification that so delights the angler, and the angler in particular. "Shoot?" queried Adirondack jim. Well, I should say so. The fellow I'm speaking of was called the best shot around the lakes; but I'll give you a yarn he told a couple o' chaps from the city who was campin' out with us. They were askin' him about shootin', and he says: 'I won a match once—not so much from shoot in' as from knowin' about the habits of critters in general. I was in camp at Moosehead Lake, one summer, and the men got a-blowin' about shootin', and after they got blown out, I says, I'll show ye suthin' in the way of shootin'. Take one of them turkeys, and tie her 1,000 feet off. And after they did, I took six bullets and ask them to mark 'em. Now, says I, here's a piece of paper on which is writ where you'll find, them bullets when I get through shootin', and with that I handed the paper, folded, to one o' the men and commenced to fire. When I was done, they looked at the paper and it read "Stomach," and, sure enough, in the turkeys stomach they found the six bullets. How was it done? Why, jest by my mate's takin' advantage of his knowledge of Natur.' He knowed turkeys would swallow anythin,' so he loaded light and struck the turkey's bill every time, so that the bullet stuck there. The bird would put its head down, scratch off the bullet, look at it a minute, and then swallow it; and so it did the whole six. Yes, it was fine shootin', the old guide concluded, puffing violently at the pipe, but he was a fine hunter." A story like that needs no embellishment.

TWIRLING FOR LARKS.

Bewick's "Sporting Anecdotes" records that twirling for larks is a species of amusement once peculiar to the French, and is thus described:—The larks are attracted to any given spot in great numbers by a singular contrivance called a mirror. This is a small machine made of a piece of mahogany, shaped like a chapeau bras, and highly polished; or else it is made of common wood, inlaid with small bits of looking-glass, so as to reflect the sun's rays upwards; it is fixed on the top of a thin iron rod, on an upright spindle, dropped through an iron loop or ring attached to a piece of wood to drive into the ground. By pulling a string fastened to the spindle the mirror twirls, and the reflected light unaccountably attracts the larks, who hover over it and become a mark for the sportsman. An old shooter, says he, has enjoyed capital sport in this manner, and has actually known six dozen shot before breakfast, the sportsman sitting on the ground and pulling the twirler himself, his dog fetching the birds as they dropped." The authority I have already given says that ladies often used to partake of the amusement on a cold, dry morning, not by shooting, but by watching the sport; "so many as ten or a dozen parties being out together, firing at a distance of five or six hundred yards (!) the larks in this manner being kept constantly on the wing." Here I cannot refrain from commenting on the distances alleged to be the fashion in olden days—five or six hundred yards, Bewick says. How strangely this reads in these times, when we read of the "perfect" battue shoots, with pheasants tame as barndoor fowl to bring them down. It is recorded that "the most favourable mornings for lark twirling are when there is a gentle light frost, with little or no wind, and a sky, for when there are clouds the larks will not approach. One would think the birds themselves," our authority says, "enjoyed their destruction, for the fascination of the twirlers is so strong as to rob them of the usual fruits of experience. After being fired at several times they return to the twirler and form again into groups above it. Some of them even fly down and settle upon the ground within a yard or two of the astonishing instrument, looking at it this way and that way, and all ways together, as if nothing had happened." Several times have I endeavoured to glean if anything of the sort has ever been known in England, but I can find no record of a "twirler" having been employed for this kind of sport, and I must confess that to me it does not present very favourable recommendations to a genuine sportsman.

CONSTABLES AS "CLOCKERS."

Quite recently I became interested in a police court case in an out of the way district in the very heart of England owing to a rather singular (to me) piece of evidence tendered by a village limb of the law. A very well-known cyclist, who holds several long-distance records on the road, and who has figured in the past as one of England's champions, had been prosecuted for furious riding in an attempt to break some record or another, and one of the officers brought forth a piece of astonishing evidence to the effect that he "timed" the cyclist for a certain distance with a stop watch, and informed the Bench more or less accurately as to the rate the bicycle rider was travelling per hour. This seems to me to be turning the tables with a vengeance, but I am rather anxious to learn how this witness managed to get the start and finish or the portion he had marked off correctly. He could not be at the start and finish at one and the same time, and having in my time been responsible for a bit of "clocking," I must confess that this latest bit of expert evidence somewhat astonished me. The noble Marquis of Hertford expressed himself wisely when he said this "scorching" must be stopped, and no one will murmur at the fine he imposed.

A SAD COINCIDENCE OF THE PAST.

It is now a good many years ago since it fell to my lot to attend election meetings in which the present Marquis of Hertford was very closely interested. He was then Lord Yarmouth, and perhaps as popular ar any member of the Seymour family has ever been. But it is of his father's tragic and I would now speak, coinciding strangely as it does with the fatal accident to another well-known nobleman in 1859, the Marquis of Waterford. It always seems to me that there is something inexpressibly sad about a fatality at sport, be it what it may, hunting, shooting, sailing, football, or any of the kindred sports. The accident to the Marquis of Waterford—whose escapades as a youth I may touch upon some time hence—occurred whilst hunting in March, 1859, the hounds having met near Carrick-on-Suir, the home of so many famous Irish athletes. It was late in the afternoon, and when the hounds came to the road near Mountain Grove, the Marquis and John Ryan (the whip) were leading the small field of pursuers. A small wall was in front, and Ryan got over safely, but his master's horse landed with his fore feet on some stones, and fell on his head and knees. His rider clung on for a moment and then fell off. It appeared a harmless fall but Ryan was astonished when he found his master did not move. He was quickly by his side, and assisted by a groom lifted up the dying man. A doctor soon joined them, but the poor Marquis was no more. Death was almost instantaneous; his neck was broken, and he never spoke—just sighed and expired. So has his untimely end been described by a kindly biographer. Much the same was the fate that befel the Marquis of Hertford, who met with his death in the hunting field at the ripe age of 72, although in this instance the accident was not immediately fatal. His horse had trodden on some obstacle and had fallen rolling upon his rider. With great difficulty he was released, and it soon became apparent that he was dangerously injured. The journals of that time graphically describe the mournful procession of gentlemen who carried the Marquis upon a gate—softened as much as possible with a bed from a neighbouring cottage—to his home at Ragley Hall, upon a bitterly cold day. The journey occupied an hour, and when the party arrived at the Hall the Marquis, who had been unconscious since the accident, opened his eyes as he was being carried up the steps in front of the mansion and murmured twice, "No more." For a few days he lingered in a semi-unconcious condition, and then the feeble light flickered out. These are pathetic incidents enough to touch the hardest heart, but we must never forget that it is to such men much of our supremacy is due. Major Roddy Owen was as fearless a man as ever lived, and so also was Captain Bay Middleton. Before closing my letter for the week I will just relate a little incident in connection with the Point to Point Steeplechase in which Captain Middleton met with his death. This particular contest is ridden at catch-weights, as perhaps is well-known. Just before starting there was the usual bustle attendant upon such occasions, and everyone appeared in the highest spirits. A friend of the Captain's was rather anxious to learn at what weight he was riding, but the famous horseman put him off with a merry laugh: "Oh, never mind now; I'll weigh when I come back!" As all the sporting world, alas, knows only too well, he never came back alive, it being his dread fate to be carried by loving hands on a gate, as was the Marquis whose sad end I have just referred to. Melancholy as these events have been, one cannot help feeling a thrill of pride that the country has boasted such men; it has been very truly said that it is the element of risk that gives our best sports their greatest charm.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN I. PHILIPS, will retain the officiating command of the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles in Chitral until the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hawkes.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. GATACRE, C.B., continues in command of the Poona District until the return from leave on 4th December next of Lieutenant-General Nairne, commanding the forces, Bombay.

MAJOR E. VANSITTART, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, on return from private leave, will join the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles at Abbottabad as 2nd-in-Command, and immediately proceed on leave out of India. Captain Kemball will remain with the 1st Battalion as officiating 2nd-in-Command.

SANCTION has been accorded by the Government of India to handing over the post of Mogul Kot, at present held by 40 Rifles and 24 Lancers, from Port Sandeman to the Zhob Levy Corps, and in exchange to take over the post at Musa Khe, which will be garrisoned by 20 Lancers from the Cavalry detachment at Kot Mahomed Khan.

THE following appointments are made: 3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. Le F. Smith, from the 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Barton, transferred to 2nd Bengal Infantry. 44th Gurkha Rifles.—Captains G. R. Row, and F. Murray, Wing Officers, to be Wing Commanders sub pro tem. 4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, R. A., to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. L. Wood, from 24th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Alpin to be 2nd-in-Comand, vice Alban retired, and to remain Seconded. Captain Hollway to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, vice Alpin. Captain Honison-Crawford to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem., vice Hollway. Lieutienant Heale, supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Wing Officer. 5th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Benn, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem., vice Pollard, seconded for employment in Gilgit. Lieutenant Bewell, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 27th Infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. Robinson, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Hildebrand, vacated on promotion. Captain McSwiney, D. S. O., D. A. Q. M. G. Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, proceeds, home on 3 months, privilege leave in December next.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall be much obliged if you will give publicity to the fact that Mr. G. H. Gaynor, accused at the Nazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, of causing injury to three Hindus, and who was described in your columns as an "American Theosophist," is not a member of the Theosophical Society in America, and has not at any time had any connection with that Society, nor with our party. It is only fair to Mr. Gaynor to add that he makes no claim to membership.—Yours, &c.,

E. T. HARGROVE,
President of the Theosophical Society in America.
CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT,
Member of the Executive Committee of the T.S. in A.
H. T. PATTERSON,
Member of the Executive Committee of the T.S. in A.

THE progress of work on the Karikal-Peralom Railway construction works has been greatly retarded owing to the late heavy rains in that locality, and it is feared the line will not be completed by March next, which date was at first fixed for the opening of the railway. The quantity of earthwork completed is only half of the whole length, the chief portion done being in French territory. The fields on the British side are all under water now, and some time must elapse before they are fit for operation. The proposed railway crosses a pretty large river the Wanjiar, over which a bridge of three spans of 25 ft. girders is to be built. Materials for the bridge are being stacked at the site, and work will commence as soon as the water in the river subsides. The minor bridges are in course of construction. The permanent-way materials for the line are expected to arrive from Europe in December.

THE RULE OF THE BUNNIAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a curious fact that the British Government of India has been styled the "Bunneca Raj," and certainly the bunniahs have flourished and waxed rich under our regime. We have, as far as possible, discredited all the old systems of Government in vogue under the native rulers who had the traditions and experience of ages to guide them, and adopted in their place Western methods which do not work out for the benefit of the masses of the population entrusted to our care as was to be expected. We have set aside the patriarchal systems by which the rulers in former days provided everything for their subjects, and left nothing to chance under Native rule. In former days, the rajas, petty chiefs, and thakurs were the masters of the bunniahs or grain sellers. Under our rule the bunniahs are to a certain extent the masters of the British Government, inasmuch as they can raise the prices of grain at their pleasure and thus make life by their fellow-countrymen next to impossible. In former days the rajas and other chiefs ruled the markets, because a certain amount of the Land Revenue was paid in grain. We have in place thereof substituted money payments. The consequence is, that when scarcity or famine occurs, there are no stores of grain at hand to control the extortionate charges of the grain sellers. I wish to exemplify this by stating a case that occurred in a Native State in Rajpootana so lately as 1893. On that occasion the clique of bunniahs in the city suddenly raised the price of grain which caused a great outcry amongst the populace and the sepoys, so the ruler of the State gave orders that one of the old "Khasas," in which grain is buried, should be opened, and the grain issued by the Durbar officials to the people at the usual rate at which it had been previously selling. The bunniahs at once lowered their prices, and the ruler was then master of the situation. This system of storing grain in underground granaries in former days was necessitated not only as a provision against famine, but also as a provision against want of food in times of war when the country was devastated and the ryots were often debarred from cultivating their lands. You will have noticed the great number of forts that still exist all over Rajpootana and Central India, and having regard to the tenacity with which these forts were held and defended, we must remember that the people were aware that although the country was laid waste by their enemies there were still supplies of food to be had from their Chiefs. I think it may not unfittingly be suggested that our Government might with great advantage adopt the patriarchal position of the rajas and Native chiefs, and at each Collectorate accumulate stores of grain in "Khasas" or underground granaries in seasons of plenty. This would, at all events, enable them to check extortion on the part of bunnias in times of scarcity and prevent looting of bazaars, which have often to be quelled by small massacres. By our mistaken policy we have done our best to prevent the Native States from being the receptacles from which grain on an emergency might be obtained, inasmuch as we are continually insisting upon their introducing into their territories the Revenue system of money payments which we so rigidly prescribe and thus prevent the Native governments from receiving their Land Revenue partially in grain by which they established yearly accumulations of food in order to be able to face any scarcity. It is true that we have established railways and can bring grain from one place to another, but in this general scarcity, when the surplus grain of any particular district is exhausted, where is the grain to come from except from established stock which we have not provided in seasons of plenty, and we must resort to importation from beyond sea. I am prepared to hear that you object to my proposal to establish stores of grain at the head-quarters of each Collectorate as throwing further work on the Collectors, but I have no doubt that their zeal for the service will enable them to fulfil all that is required, and assume the patriarchal position "Undata" the giver of food, especially as on every occasion of famine they will be the masters of the situation and be able to quell any disturbance by the simple issue of grain. Moreover, the populations will reverence us all the more when they know we are able to dispense food and have it at hand to relieve their necessities. It is stated that in the Khasas or granaries in the larger states of Rajpootana there are grain stores which were laid in more than 100 years ago which are perfectly good and germinate freely when planted. At page 227, Vol. II., of Sir Henry Lawrence's Life, there is a letter from General Low, written by Lord Dalhousie's order, which finished up with the following very remarkable words: "In short, Lord Dalhousie wants the Rajpoot Rulers to do their own internal work and not that it should be done for them by British Officers." We have substituted for this continual interference in their Revenue affairs, and doing all we can to foist our defective Revenue Settlement upon them besides meddling in their private domestic affairs by way of amusement.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Oct. 29.

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GOA, Oct. 27.

THE *Boletim Official* publishes the decree dissolving the Municipal Corporation of Pernem, and its substitution by a Commission, the president of which will be the Administrator of the district. The Government were led to take this step on the representation of the Chief Justice, whose orders for the payment of the salaries of the Municipal Judge and on other matters of the Jail and Court were received with scant courtesy by the Corporation. Judge Alpoim is awaiting orders for his return to Portugal. There are rumours that the order for the dissolution of the communities will have to be dropped in the face of the hostility shown to the measure on all hands, specially by the Corporations concerned in the matter. The Government have increased the fee on obituary certificates in Velhas Conquistas to 14 and 10 annas in towns and provinces, respectively, and it is to be levied in Novas Conquistas where it did not exist before. One-third of the amount will form the share of the regidor and two-thirds to be applicable for the improvement of the cemeteries. It having been reported that smuggling of spirits and beer is carried on at Damaun and Diu to the detriment of the Custom Revenue an order has been issued that all stocks with the traders dealing in wines is to be shown on a declaration sheet to the Government official, who will put a seal upon each bottle. All imports in future are to bear the seal, and if any stock be detected after the period fixed it will be treated as a smuggled article. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway, for the week ended 10th October, averaged Rs. 70 per mile, compared with Rs. 165 for the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts for the 14 weeks of the second half year amounted to Rs. 30,823, against Rs. 1,02,622 for a similar period of the previous year. On Sunday, the 25th instant, a gang of dacoits made a second attempt to rob the house of Rev. Floriano Trindade. On the last occasion the robbers succeeded in carrying about Rs. 1,100 worth money and property. They were not satisfied with the insignificant booty, and believing that the Rev. gentleman must be concealing more valuable treasure they determined to raid the house. Intelligence was received a few hours before their arrival, and in the interval the Rev. gentleman was able to remove all the valuables to a place of safety. On this occasion they were not received silently. Cries of robbers were raised in different directions. The bell of the church was tolled loudly to give out the alarm. This alarm was propagated from village to village till it reached Aldona, where night watches were patrolling and with previous sanction from the Government licence to use arms had been obtained. A number of men with their guns rapidly wended their way towards Asnora, and after crossing the river were hastening to the scene, accompanied by many other people. Here a few shots were fired which encouraged the people to resist the dacoits, in the meantime had been working hard to accomplish their nefarious object, but before they could take away anything, masses of people commenced pouring in from different directions, and they were obliged to retrace their steps without doing any mischief.

DAMAUN NOTES.

THE quarantine pendal at Dabile, writes our correspondent, has been quite empty for three days which shows either that persons who were in the habit of coming from different stations to Damaun have been scared away by the quarantine rules, or that, which is considered more probable, they are able to obtain entrance into Damaun by different routes without the knowledge of the quarantine authorities. Since yesterday the quarantine rules have been further relaxed, to make them consonant with those in force at Goa, by allowing free pratique to all people coming to Damaun from Bombay as first and second-class passengers by the B. B. and C. I. No doubt the quarantine here has considerably affected the trade of this place with Bombay and put the residents to considerable inconvenience, but our popular Administrator, M. Francisco Xavier Azavedo, I am able to testify from my personal experience, does his utmost to assuage the hardship arising from it.

A notice appears in the last *Boletim Official* (the *Government Gazette*) of Goa ordering all bottles of liquor and wine in stock at different shops in Damaun to be sealed within a fortnight with the Government seal, and henceforth all such bottles on payment of Portuguese custom duty on their arrival from Bombay will bear the same scale. This order is made with a view to detect smuggling of brandy, whisky, and wines from Bombay into Damaun which is suspected to have been carried out to an alarming degree.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Friday morning. She brings the following passengers:—

Anderson, Capt and Mrs
Aplin, Surg-Major
Arnott, Mr M D
Allsopp, Mr S
Ashton, Mr H S
Anderson, Mrs and 2 children
Alston, Miss
Armstrong, Mrs N
Blood, Sir Bindon and Lady
Bencot, Miss
Bourdillon, Mr
Buening, Mr R A
Barnes, Miss
Bamber, Miss
Badenock, Mr G
Barden, Mr W H
Burrows, Miss
Bailey, Lieut W A
Barnes, Miss
Beckett, Mrs and 2 children
Bostan, Mrs
Bazelly, Miss
Brown, Dr and Mrs
Bloor, Mr, Mrs and infant
Brown Mr and Mrs
Begg, Mr and Mrs
Boro, Mr A
Barnes, Miss
Bideaut, Capt and Mrs
Bruce, Mrs
Brown, Mr J M
Barnes, Mr C J
Breul, Mr and Mrs
Bunbury, Miss
Blakesley, Mr
Barton, Mr W
Begbie, Capt
Conklin's Mrs, 2 children
Clark, Mr W F
Christmer, Col
Cowie, Mrs
Cook, Gen and Mrs
Cunningham, Mr J W
Coulter, Dr and Mrs
Conklin, Mrs
Christopher, Miss
Campbell, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mr J B
Clarke, Mr F Powell
Cooper, Mr and Mrs
Cockburn, Miss
Carnegie, Mrs C G
Chester, Miss
Carmichael, Miss
Christine, Mr A
Cunliffe, Mrs
Carter, Mr C T, and 2 infants
Cumming, Mr C P
Cruickshank, Mr D
Condel, Miss V
Drummond, Miss
Gibbons, Miss
Gibbon, Capt and Mrs
Glover, Mr and Mrs T
Glover, Mr H
Goldsmith, Lieut
Gruyther, Mr and Mrs de
Gay, Miss
Guttmann, Mr
Gardner, Lieut-Col, Mrs, and Miss
Gregory, Mr A
Griffiths, Mr
Gerard, Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Hewitt, Mr A L
Hardin, Mr
Hart, Mr H
Hill, Miss
Hamilton, Mr
Hartiman, Mr
Hicaley, Mrs F N
Hevit Mr
Heap, Mr
Hogarth, Miss
Henderson, Mrs
Hollway, Mr J H
Hall, Mrs
Hickey, Mr
Howard, Mr and Mrs
Heath, Miss
Harvey, Mr B A
Heming, Mr and Mrs, two Misses, and Master
Hamolin, Mrs and child
Henderson, Mrs
Hooper, Mrs and 2 Misses
Harrington, Mr
Horbury, Miss
Hayward, Miss
Hill, Mr H J H
Inglis, Mr J J
Johnson, Sir Henry
Jackson, Miss
Joubert, Surg-Col and Mr
Jonathan, Miss
Joubert, Mrs and 2 children
Jelf, Mr R J
Juches, Mr H C
Karples, Mr
Kilburn, Mr
Kirk, Miss
King, Mr and Mrs E J
Kerrick, Mr J
King, Mrs and child
Kittoe, Miss
Kellie, Mrs
Kachel, Mr
Keighley, Miss
Luce, Miss
Lean, Mrs and two infants
Lealey, Mrs
Latham, Miss
Lang, Mr W
Long, Mr
Lang, Miss
Lord, Rev H
Latmour, Mr and 2 Misses
Lovejoy, Mr
Lawder, Dr, Mrs, and child
Levy, Mr A
Lechler, Miss
Lyall, Mrs and Miss
MacLaughlin, Mr
Morris, Miss
Major, Mrs
Matthews, Mrs
Marter, Mrs
Moore, Mr James
Munday, Mr H
Mills, Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs and child
Marsh, Miss
Mary, sister Eleanor
Mason, Mr
Maclaren, Capt
McLean, Mr J J and Miss
Munday, Miss
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs
Moule, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Mennie, Miss
McDonald, Mrs
Maclean, Mr and Mrs
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Morrison, Mr and Mrs M
Mark, Miss
Moberley, Col W H
Major, Miss
Miller, Rev
Mackenzie, Mr
Norman, Mr and Mrs
Nester, Rev Canon
Onston, Miss
Obbard, Lieut E A
Ommaney, Mrs and 2 children
Owen, Mr, Mrs and infant
Ommaney, Mrs
O'Brien, Surg-Col
Ogilvy Mr S D
O'Callaghan, Mrs
O'Donnell, Dr, Mrs, and two children
Phillips, Mr H W
Porters, Miss
Pedler, Dr H
Parker, two Messrs
Petrie, Mrs Hay
Penny, Rev and Mrs A F
Peophit, Miss
Penrose, Mrs, and child
Pearson, Mr C F
Patterson, Mrs A B and Miss
Preston, Rev W B
Phipson Mr and Mrs Peechey
Panman, Mr Max
Pratt, Mr W D
Phillips, Miss
Potton, Mr Powell
Patten, Mr
Pogson, Col and Mrs Lee
Pears, Miss
Parkinson, Mr J C
Prator, Mr
Paxton, Miss
Penton, Mr
Pratt, Miss
Petrie, Mr, Mrs F. Loraine, and chaild.
Priestley Mr
Peechey, Mr
Puckle, Miss
Quentin, Major
Roy, Mrs and child
Rhodes, Miss
Russell, Maj-Genl Sir Baker and Lady
Reilly, Mr and Mrs
Riley, Miss
Raphael, Sister Grace
Richdson, Miss
Relf, Miss
Ring, Mr J L
Richards, Mrs and child
Renton, Capt R
Russell, Mr E G P
Roberts, Mr T L
Reed, Miss
Routh, Lieut-Col
Radfere, Mr
Royle, Miss Bertha
Reed, Mr W
Sanders, Mr C
Sultan, Nawab-ul-Mulk, and friend
Smith, Miss Parker
Steikes, Mr J
Symons, Brig-Genl and Mrs
Steele, Mrs
Sidey, Mr and Mrs
Steven, Mr
Solomon, Mr
Seton, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Col and Mrs Manners
Symond, Mr E J L
Simonds, Mr J
Smith, Mr Seton
Selmer, Mr
Stephens, Mr and Mrs H H
Shakespeare, Mr
Steel, Mr Harold
Symington, Mr
Stephen, Surg-Col
Spaeling, Major
Sevenoaks, Mrs
Sinclair, Miss
Sutherland, Mr A
Stewart, Mr F D
Small, Miss
Satrell, Sister D
Sandeland, Rev
Sheppard, Mrs
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Schuster, Mrs
Scroggie, Miss
Steen, Miss
Strachan, Mr
Stanbridge, Col and Mrs
Smetham, Mrs and Miss
Sparling, Mrs
Sullivan, Mr W S
Tullock, Miss
Torrence, Mrs and infant
Townsend, Miss
Taylor, Dr and Mrs
Todd, Miss
Toomey, Mr and Mrs, two Misses and infants
Thomson, Mr J N
Thuiller, Mrs
Thompson, Mrs two Misses, and infant
Vincent, Mrs H A
Varley, Miss
Vavaseur, Miss
Weston, Mr J
Walker, Mr H J
Wertrecht, Miss
West, Miss
West, Mrs
Williams, Mr and Mrs
Waley, Mr
Wilson, Mr and Mrs
Woodgate, Capt
White, Dr, Mrs, and 3 children
Wicks, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Wright, Capt
Wilkinson, Mr
Willis, Surg-Major and Mrs S
Warne, Mrs and Miss
Watson, Mr and Mrs J W D
Wight, Mrs J Knox
Williams, Mr H C
Waltzen, Mr
Woods, Mr W L
White, Mr and Mrs
Wilmer, Mrs
Wickham, Mrs and child

THE AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS.

LAST evening, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, the American Theosophists held a public gathering, when a rather limited number of people was present. Mr. H. T. Patterson, president of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society, took the chair, and various speeches were made. The chairman said that the members of the party would have to say good-bye as they proposed to go to other places this (Tuesday) evening. The Rev. Mr. Williams made a long speech on brotherly love, and impressed upon the members and the persons present that they must hold it as the highest ideal of Theosophy. Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, leader of the movement, urged the necessity of working amongst the poor and helping the public generally. The next speaker was Mrs. Wright. She dwelt at some length upon the necessity of having women in the Society, as the female force was the proper supplement to that exercised by men. Mr. Wright spoke on the new force introduced into the Society which emanated from America. He said it was also due to this force that the growth of Theosophy throughout the world was proved. Mrs. Cleather concluded the proceedings by speaking about the work done by Mr. Tingley and other members. At the termination of the proceedings thanks were accorded to the representatives of the Bombay Press for their kind treatment of the members, to the Bombay Theosophical Society, and to Mr. W. George, custodian of the Town Hall, for his courtesy and thoughtful aid. The party leave to-night for Jaidpore without having formed a branch society to leave behind.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. TUNA.

THE following is the list of the crew of the ill-fated vessel Tuna, which was lost in a cyclone off the Somali Coast, with all hands on board, on the 14th October:—Captain W. Storey; 1st mate, J. Poole; chief engineer, Hormusjee Merwanjee; Sucannies, Hira Lala, Bhana Mukun, and Soma Jeewa; lascars, Valla Hurree, Gowin Boodhia, Rutton Bhana, Shunker Jeewa, Baboo Valla, and Heera Jeewo; Bhundaree, Jeewa Lalla; topas, A. S. Rodrigues; 2nd engineer, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel; L. serang, Shunker Kubsa; F. serang, Allyshab Bapoo; firemen, Mahomed Bawa, Shaik Modis Ahmed, Shaik Abdulla Shkhuim, and Saleh Mutsayed; coal trimmer, Sh

enter a shop, and in an authoratative tone demand the production of the shop-keeper's goods, remarking that the grain was bad and that the shop and premises wanted white-washing. He then used to take down the number of the shop and the name of the shop-keeper on a slip of paper, warning him not to sell bad grain and to have his shop white-washed at once. But before leaving the premises invariably told the shop-keeper that if he gave him a present or a little *pan soupari*, he would let him off and would not report the matter to the Municipal Health Officer, who would come round at 4 o'clock in the evening to examine bad grain in the premises of those shop-keepers whom he would point out. This ruse often succeeded, and he went away with money and grain. The scoundrel was arrested and placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with the offences of personating a Municipal servant and levying black mail. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

In consequence of the instructions given by the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Nolan accompanied by Inspector Moore proceeded to the Ripon Manufacturing Company at Ripon Road, the other afternoon, to ascertain the feelings existing amongst the mill hands employed in the mill. While the Police officers were making inquiries in the mill, a female mill operative, named Gungee, returning from her midday meal, set a rumour afoat amongst other mill operatives that she had observed a victoria being driven towards Arthur Hospital and in which a man was being forcibly removed by the Municipality and the Police to the Hospital. The woman on being questioned by Superintendent Nolan, stated that she was not aware of the man being taken to the Hospital, but she learnt it from others who were in the street. In consequence of this information Superintendent Nolan, in company of Inspector Moore, proceeded to the Jacob Circle Chowkey and there saw a victorta, which had been brought by the police havaldar from the Arthur Road Hospital and in which there were three persons, named Shaik Ahmed Imambhoy, a dock-labourer, residing at Khetwady 9th Lane, Vazier Mahomed, a cane-basket maker, residing at the 9th Lane Khetwady, and a native Christian, named John Fernandez, a cook in the employ of Mr. Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy of Khetwady 11th Lane and residing at Khetwady 9th Lane.

The Police havaldar stated that the three occupants of the carriage had occasioned considerable alarm amongst the residents as they drove through the Jacob Circle on their way to the Hospital, and on suspicion he brought them to the chowkey. Superintendent Nolan then instituted an inquiry by separating the three occupants of the carriage and learnt from the Native Christian and the man Vazier Mahomed, both of whose statements were corroborated that they were talking together at the corner of Khetwady, 8th Lane. Shaik Ahmed Imambhoy, the third occupant, came hurridly up and told Vazier Mahomed that the latter's nephew, Ismail Mohideen, had been taken forcibly by the Municipality and the Police, to the Arthur Road Hospital. Vazier Mahomed immediately asked Shaik Ahmed what steps he should take with a view to releasing his nephew from the hospital, when Shaik Ahmed asked him to go on one side and have a talk with him (doubtless with the object of levying black-mail) and promissed him to get his nephew released. Vazier, however, declined to go on one side or to have a talk with Shaik Ahmed. Frightened out of his wits on account of the supposed forcible removal of his nephew, he ran towards the Arthur Road, in company of the native Christian and followed by Shaik Ahmed. As they all three neared the Sankli Tank, Byculla, they met the victoria in question. Shaik Ahmed in a very excited manner engaged the victoria and directed the driver to drive them to the Arthur Road Hospital with all possible speed to enable him and his friends to release the nephew of Vazier Mahomed. As the victoria proceeded from that point, Shaik Ahmed urged the victoria driver at the top of his voice to drive as fast as he could, as it was necessary to release Vazier's nephew who had been taken to the Hospital.

In consequence of the noise created by Shaik Ahmed a large crowd collected and followed the vehicle. Hence the people got alarmed and confirmed the existing rumours. Superintendent Nolan then proceeded to the Arthur Road Hospital to ascertain if such a man as Mohideen, the nephew of Vazier had been admitted there and on inquiry learnt that the last person that was admitted into Hospital was a man named Makoond Gungadeen, a coolie, who had been transferred as an out patient from the J. J. Hospital and admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital at 9-30 a.m. that day. Whilst Superintendent Nolan was at the Hospital a Parsee medical practitioner, Mr. M. G. Desai, of Ripon Road, and Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji a manufacturer of medical instruments of Haines Road came up to the Hospital to ascertain whether a man had been brought there as an alarm had been raised in the locality. Dr. M. G. Desai in company of Superintendent Nolan went round the different wards, and was satisfied that the last person admitted was the one above named and that the alarm was a false one. Superintendent Nolan then requested the two Parsee gentlemen to accompany him to the Commissioner of Police. On the matter being placed before the Commissioner, he said that he was unable to do anything in the matter, but pointed out to Dr. Desai the unnecessary troubles that had been given to the Police.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the bubonic fever appeared in Bombay praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Municipality to advance the sanitary condition of the town. Some people say, that if this had been done twelve months ago, we would never have had the epidemic among us that has so considerably raised the death-rate of the city during the past few weeks. Be that as it may, the Sanitary Department is working hard to improve matters, but so far as I can see, they confine their attention to drains in certain localities, and an occasional sluice, say once every fortnight or three weeks, of the surface drains between houses that are close together. But, there are many other places that require attention, and more especially in the Fort itself. There is not a civilised town in the world, I think, that is so deficient in *chalets ndc ecessitie* as Bombay. The fault rests with the Municipality—who will not make the necessary provision.—Yours, &c.,

HUGH.

NATIVE MERCHANTS AND SEGREGATION.

The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has addressed Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as follows on the subject of segregation.

SIR,—Having been brought to the knowledge of the members of the Committee of the Association that in consequence of your Notification, dated the 6th instant, with respect to the segregation and isolation of persons suffering from Bubonic Fever having been now, with its Vernacular translations posted in the various parts of the town, intense excitement prevails in the Native public, especially the lower classes, who seem to think their social and religious feelings are thereby threatened to be interfered with, and in consequence also of the posting of the said Notification having led to a considerable misunderstanding in the native town of the aim and object thereof, we are desired by that body, as per Resolution passed this day, to make to you this representation in the hope that some steps to materially allay the present alarm and ill-feeling, be soon taken by the Municipality

2. This Association is, no doubt, well aware that upon a representation made to you by a deputation of this body a few days ago, immediate instructions were issued to the Executive Officers of the Municipality, enjoining them not to carry into operation the provisions of the said Notifition in such a stringent way, as, when in cases patients can very well look after their own comforts and medical attendance, no compulsory isolation should be enforced, but that it should be enforced only in such cases where no such conveniences and medical attendance could be had for patients. But the Association is not aware whether such instructions emanating from your department have been properly brought to the knowledge of the Native public in general, and whether the aims and intentions of the said Notification have ever been so fully explained as to avoid dissatisfaction and discontent so rampant amongst them.

3. The dissemination of false notions as to the real ojects and intentions of the said Notification and of the proceedings taken thereunder, apparently seem to have taken a firm root in the minds of the Native public. This Association has tried in vain to discover how such fallacious views gained strength in their inception, but it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid that the major portion of the working classes upon whom, the Municipality is well aware, the general trade of the City depends, are migrating to their Native places in Deccan, Guzerat and Kathiwar under the erroneous belief and sentiment that on the discovery of a sligh headache or other ordinarily ailments on their person, they would be ruthlessly and forcibly carried away to the Segregation Hospital and made to die an unnatural death by the administration of some poisonous drugs to stamp out the epidemic. This Association has now grave reasons to apprehend that this migration of the people will still continue and the City will be soon denuded of these toiling people who form the back bone of the vast trade of the Port to the detriment of the Mercantile interest in general, unless the Municipality gives the widest publication that compulsory solation is not to be enforced at all upon persons suffering otherwise than from Bubonic Plague, and that those suffering from it will have their own relatives to look after their domestic comforts and medicine, and that it will be enforced only in those cases where the patients have no means to provide for their comfort and welfare, or no relatives who would undertake to take care of and nurse the suffering patients.

Under the circumstances we are desired by this Association to request that you would be pleased to publish immediate Notification declaring that the compulsory segregation as provided by your Notification of the 6th will be imposed only in cases where persons suffering from Bubonic Plague have no friends and relatives to look after the sickness, and that no arrest for the segregation purposes is at all intended without the patients consent and against the religious feelings and sentiments.—We have, &c.,

DHARAMSY SOONDERDAS, President,
RAVJEE NARRONJEE, Hon. Secretary.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE PLAGUE SCARE.

The *Native Opinion* remarks: "Though we are not yet able to find out the real cause of the present panic that is pouring poor people by hundreds out of Bombay, we have no hesitation to say that neither the higher Municipal authorites nor those of the police seem in any way responsible. For what money and medical help can enable them to do they are doing with an amount of disinterestedness that ought to command the commendation of every sensible individual. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be denied that to the panic-stricken people, be it owing to the unauthorized activity of the police or of Municipal myrmidons entrusted with the work of segregation, the procedure of segregation has appeared the most objectionable, and the Arthur Road Medical asylum a plague-spot whence no plague-stricken person ever returned. His transfer to that hospital was a death-knell to him as also to his family-members, and since the action of ignorant people is never guided by deliberation, the incoherent false and groundless talk spread like wild-fire, false rumours which ultimately resulted in a thoughtless attack on the Arthur Road hospital the other day. Fortunately Dr. Choksy was away, but his assistants had to bear the brunt of the brick-bats thrown at them by an enfuriated mob. Fortunately the mischief done is comparatively small, but the feeling of despondence that over-powered the patents in the wards was simply appalling. A personal visit, in company with the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare and Dr. Prabhakar completely disillusioned us; Dr. Choksy, who was all kindness, took us over the wards and explained the several phases of the disease the people there were suffering from. Mr. Khare questioned them all as how and whence they were brought, and the replies given did not raise the slightest suspicion of any undue force being used in the matter of segregation. Dr. Choksy satisfied us on the point that whenever a patient did not seem to suffer from the bubonic fever and was not willing to stay at the said hospital, was allowed his full liberty. As to women we will say nothing about the nature of the medical treatment, but from what we could see all round and what the Doctor in charge told us, we have every reason to feel satisfied. As to preparation of food we had Dr. Choksy's assurance that the most qualified machinery was engaged for the purpose: but the latter remarks do not apply to what is being done in town where the employment of bhungies and dheds for the washing and cleansing of houses is freely talked about. However, the Health Department should put forth every effort to secure a high-class machinery so that that all the existing complaint is removed."

The *Gujerati* observes: "We are glad to be able to assure the Bombay public that Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, with a view to allay the great alarm caused to them by various acts of compulsory segregation, issued another notifiestion on Friday afternoon. We trust this will set at rest the feverish excitement and panic that have been prevalent in the city for the last three or four days. Mr. Snow has done well to issue this re-assuring notification, but we cannot help telling him that it should have been issued long before the panic with which the public have been seized during the week began. He seems to have scarcely an adequate idea of the immense mischief which is being actually done by the want of exercise of due diligence on the part of the Municipal authorities in taking immediate action in this matter."

MANICKTOLLAH HOSPITAL CLOSED.

The Calcutta Medical Staff, which had been engaged for the Isolation Hospital, at Manicktollah, has been dispensed with, and the hospital itself has been ordered, at the instance of the Health Department, to be for the present closed.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised to learn from your correspondent, Mr. J. M. Pereira, that the vacant Wardenship of the Church of Our Lady of the Rozary has been filled up by Mr. Daniel Valladares without any intimation to the parishioners whose representatives the Wardens are supposed to be. If the procedure, in such cases, mentioned by your correspondent, is correct and the rules cited by him are still in force, then there would seem to be no reason why the Revd. Father D'Cruz, the Vicar of the Church, should have gone off the rails on this occasion. In recently filling up the post of the organist of the said Church the Vicar consulted almost every house at Matharpaccady as to the advisability of keeping the individual proposed by him for the post, but another man altogether was eventually appointed; which evidently tends to show that some of the parishioners of Mazagon objected for reasons, perhaps, best known to themselves to the appointment of the individual at first selected by the Vicar and approved by his Grace the Archbishop! Such being the case, the proposal to appoint Mr. Daniel Valladares as a Warden should also have been duly notified to parishioners, the more so as the rules quoted by your correspondent clearly put down the procedure to be adopted for appointment of Church Wardens who, as stated above, represent the whole parish. Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the Vicar will follow the usual course by re-proposing Mr. Daniel Valladares and thus put an end to the dissatisfaction prevailing in the parish—a proceeding which I am sure will receive the cordial approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

R. D. S., Another Parishioner.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Mr. J. M. Pereira," is evidently afflicted with what in literary parlance is styled *coacethes scribendi*—for to us he does not seem to be airing any well-founded grievance. To begin with he takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Daniel Valladares to the vacant Wardenship on the ground that the procedure adopted by the Rev. F. D'Cruz is not legal and constitutional. Now, what are the facts of the case? The post of a Warden having fallen vacant, the members of the Meza, together with the Vicar as chairman, after due deliberation elected Mr. D. Valladares to fill up the place. In acting thus they have in no way infringed any rule. Mr. Pereira states that a general meeting should have been convened. I am not aware that there is any such rule; if there be, it has remained a dead letter. Mr. Pereira indirectly casts an imputation on the character of Mr. D. Valladares, a gentleman who is highly respected by the parishioners. Mr. Pereira also indirectly asks whether Mr. Valladares has ever worked in the interest of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. I will not go into detail, suffice it that Mr. Valladares has practically been the founder of the St. Cecilia's Society, and has for years actively interested himself in regard to the affairs of the choir.—Yours, &c.,

T. B.

[*.* This correspondence is now closed.—ED., *B.G.*]

A CAPE TOWN telegram reports a remarkable demonstration against Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister, who, in reply to a deputation, said it was impossible to abolish the duties on imported food owing to an existing arrangement with the Orange Free State. The crowd outside the Premier's residence groaned and hooted and their leader declared that they were prepared to fight.

THE *Kolnische Zeitung* publishes the following despatch received by it from Paris:—"During the banquet at Versailles the Tsar received a telegram in English from the Emperor William, in which the latter said that as the Tsar and Tsaritsa would enter German territory late atnight, and as they would certainly be tired and would wish to rest from the fatigue of festivities, he had given orders to the garrisons of Lorraine not to accord military honours during the passage of the Imperial train. The Emperor added that he would greet their Majesties at Wiesbaden. The Tsar communicated this telegram to President Faure."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

PRICES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

REPORTS of the failure of crops in different parts of the Presidency continue to come in daily. The state of things can be judged from the condition at present existing in different towns of the Presidency, as reported by several correspondents. In Sholapore, hundreds of weavers and their wives and children are said to have given up work because it is not sufficiently paying in these times of scarcity to keep body and soul together. They are wandering in different directions to find food and clothing. In Satara also the distress is great. Cattle are said to be dying by hundreds in several villages of the Deccan, and it is considered high time for Government to throw open its pastures by way of affording relief. The reports of the crop prospects in the district of Surat are also unfavourable; but not so discouraging as was anticipated. In Sachin malarial fever prevails, juari is 24 seers and rice 20 seers per rupee. In the Olpad taluka things are more cheering. The cotton crop is said to be good. The bajri and til crops are also reported on favourably. The cattle are all well and there is plenty of hay. In the Chorasi taluka also the cotton crop is good. The grain crops are not altogether bad, but still there has been a rise in the prices of grain. Bajri can be had for Re. 1-12 per maund; juari Re. 1-10 per maund; rice Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-0 per maund and wheat Rs. 2-8 per maund. In Jallalpore taluka, the crop of sugar-cane is tolerably good, and the winter crop such as wheat is now being sowed. In Barodali, Chikhli, Bulsar, Pardi, Mandvie, and Walod, talukas the crops are moderately good, but owing to the scarcity of rain, the prices of grain have gone up by as much as twenty-five per cent. It will be seen that the state of affairs is not so gloomy in the Surat District, as was at one time thought.

In Baroda, there has been an abnormal rise in the prices of grain owing to the scarcity of rain. H. H. the Gaekwar is arranging for relief measures, and has ordered his officials to spare no pains to lessen the sufferings of the poor. In all parts of Guzarat, matters though serious are not hopeless. A heavy downpour might improve matters considerably. The crops are not entirely destroyed. It is, however, most essential to stop undue inflations in the prices of grain in order to avoid starvation among the masses.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

SEVERAL of the native journals have been making suggestions for the relief of sufferers from the impending famine. The *Indian Spectator* says: "Some of the Native States are reported to have imposed export duties on grain, and other, virtually, prevent the exports of food-stuffs altogether. So far as the inhabitants of those States are concerned, they are sure to be benefited by much prohibition. They will get grain cheaper, and will remain unaffected by the distress in other parts in the country. If any suffer, it will be those who have on hand a stock of grain. If these are bunnias, there will be little sympathy felt on their account. But if the sufferers are the agriculturists themselves, it will be a distinctly regrettable loss to them. It will be the old tale of benefiting the consumer at the cost of the producer. If any of the States have more grain than is required for their own consumption, the surplus stock, if our worst anticipations are realised, is sure to be exported and the duty levied will thus be paid by the people of British India and will go into the Treasuries of the States concerned. It is a question if they should be allowed to make such a grain at the cost of the subjects of a Government that levies no import or export duties against them. The whole fiscal policy of India is based on the principle of untrammelled Free Trade within. The development of internal communication would have no meaning, if there is to be no free intercourse of commodities between British India and the Native States. The policy would prove disastrous if there be no reciprocity. With his extraordinary intuition, Akbar, who first consolidated an empire in India, abolished all duties levied by one province against another. A revival of a system, which even the Moguls condemned two centuries and a-half ago, would surely be a grave anomaly in these days. It may be the good fortune of one Province or State to have a good crop this year. At another time it may be its turn to have a bad crop and be forced to depend on imports of grain. The tendency to equalize the prices, barring the cost of transit in all parts of the empire, is the whole and in the long run, beneficial. Artificial meddling with it can hardly be depended on by those who look beyond the needs of the moment. There would be reason in preventing exports from India to foreign countries, in times such as have come upon us this year. If necessary, such measures should be resorted to. Of that, however, there would seem to be small need just now. But the total prevention of export or handicapping exports by duties by one Province or State of India, against another, is a measure for which it is hard to find justification.

By-the-bye, why is it that the philanthropy of Bombay seems to be sleeping at present? Is it the plague that leaves no room for that usual cosmopolitan sympathy with the distressed, for which our city has earned a reputation for itself? Yet, the plague is an additional reason why the rich and well-to-do amongst us should take active measures to relieve the distress that is already felt, and that—unless forbid it—is threatening to become widespread. Dear food is sure to increase the irregularities in diet and living, on which plagues prosper. Then, the famine may send to Bombay hordes of starving resourceless people amongst us; and unless proper care be taken, the plague may play havoc among them and remain the longer in the city. We mentioned in a previous issue the laudable attempt the Bhatias has made to relieve the poor among them by opening a shop at which grain may be sold at moderate prices. Possibly, sectional attempts of this kind are more likely to ensure rogues and idlers not taking advantage of such philanthropy. If a general fund for relief to all communities be not possible, let each individual community arrange to take care of the poor members belonging to it."

The *Gujerati* remarks:—There can be no doubt that India has to face a stern reality, call it drought, scarcity or famine. The failure of rains in September and October showed symptoms enough that the outturn of food-grains in the country would be very much below the average. These fears grew more serious as week after week season reports recounted the dolorous tale of no rain, crops withering away for want of water, and the outturn not likely to be more than 8 or 12 annas. Prices accordingly began to rise. The Bunnia and Marwari grain-dealers entered the markets in the interior of the country as buyers of bread-stuffs. In spite of short outturn, however, it must be confessed, people were not prepared for such a sudden bound in prices so soon after the close of the monsoon. Stocks of food-grains in the interior markets have not suddenly become exhausted. And yet it is a fact that prices of wheat, bajri, rice, and other staple food-stuffs of the people have risen very high, so much so that they are causing real suffering among the poor and others in middle condition. The suddenness of rise in prices is due in this Presidency chiefly to the action of the Bombay grain-dealers having cornered the grain markets in the interior districts. The Bombay grain-dealer, whether Bunnia or Marwari has large resources at his disposal both in regard to capital and command of markets for sale such as are not possessed by the Mofussil dealer. He has the use of the telegraph and the railway to enable him to form rings in the different parts of the country and facilitate his operations. Accordingly he has made pretty full use of these facilities. Agents have been sent round to all the noted grain-markets in the interior districts. The presence of these agents has been the signal, more or less, of riots in Nagpur, Delhi, Agra, Mhow, Hubli, and many other places. These riots and the looting of grain-shops which have followed them are clearly not traceable to the exhaustion of crops in places where they have taken place. But the presence of an unusually large number of Bombay grain-dealers or their agents who have upset the markets. At Hubli, for instance, the other day they offered higher prices than those which local dealers could afford to pay. The local dealers consequently closed their shops, and this has been telegraphed to the Bombay papers as a "riot." It might have assumed a threatening aspect, but the timely intervention of Rao Saheb Anantrao Venkatesh averted it. The question, therefore, is how to prevent the Bunnia and Marwari grain-dealers from monopolising the markets? It would be thought too early for Government to interfere with the course of trade. But the Mahajans in cities and towns, have, it is noticeable, taken action in this matter which so far appears to have proved beneficial. Meetings of such Mahajans have been held at Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad to consider the question as to how the local grain-dealers should act, and resolutions have been adopted enjoining on all such dealers not to part with the grain-stocks for purposes of export, under penalties from the Mahajan community in each place. Committees of such Mahajan people have been appointed to see that such resolutions are carried out. The course thus taken in the principal cities of Gujarat has, we understand, been followed, or is being followed in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country. The result is that the upward tendency in prices of the staple food-grains has for the moment been arrested.

But though this upward tendency has been temporarily checked, the ruling prices are still very high. Yellow wheat which is generally consumed by the people here could be had for Rs. 30 per candy before the drought, but it has risen in price to Rs. 48 per candy. This rise is about 50 per cent. over the normal rate. Grain of ordinary quality, which was sold in September for Rs. 24 per candy, is now sold for Rs. 38 and more, and rice, which could be had for Rs. 50, has gone up to Rs. 92 per candy. Jowari was sold at about Rs. 18, but it now fetches a price as high as Rs. 24 or Rs. 25. The price for bajri—the staple food of the poorer classes—has risen from Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 to Rs 45 per candy. In the opinion of many native merchants these abnormal prices have reached their top limits and are due to the action of the speculators in food-grains. At all events, they are not warranted by the existing stocks of food-grains in the country. These high prices have stopped all exports of grains from India to other countries for the simple reason that no exporter can do business on the basis of the ruling prices. This is so far satisfactory, but the real point is, how to bring down prices? If the next fortnight or month brings down showers, the prospects of rabi crops would improve, but if the worst comes to the worst and present prices continue, much might be done to bring the prices down. The railway companies might lower their rates of transit. Imports of grains again from foreign countries would be sure to be large. If Government open relief works and arrange to pay the labourers in kind in place of coin, they would do much to relieve the miseries of the wage-earning classes. We are as yet unaware what action has been taken by railway companies and Government in these matters.

OUTLAWRY IN JUNAGADH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circumstance of the surrender of the two remaining outlaws of the gang of notorious Fakir Mahmed to Naib Diwan Mr. Purshottamrai Sunderji Zala at his camp at Moruka, in the Gir forests, on the 23rd October, has appeared in newspapers. Before the papers announced it to outside public the glad tidings spread throughout the length and breadth of the vast territory of his Highness the Nawab Sahib, whose loyal subjects were immensely rejoiced and began to express their heartfelt thanks to his Highness' Government, and particularly to the Naib Diwan, whose excellent tact, extraordinary intelligence, and soldier-like prowess speedily and successfully brought an end to the scourge of the peaceful and law-abiding people. The surrender was an unique event in more ways than one. In by-gone outlawries of which Junagadh has seen not a few the duration of the disturbance was not only much longer, but the mischief done was far in excess of what this gang has been able to inflict. More lives were taken, property of much greater value was looted, and a larger number of inhabitants were mutiliated.

Let it be said to the credit of Mr. Purshottamrai Sunderji Zala, a worthy scion of the ancient Zala family, well-known for its constancy, allegiance and fidelity to the Nawab's State that this outlawry which appeared to be of a formidable type in the beginning came to a speedy end with as little loss of life and property as possible. Besides no proclaimed budmash of the former outlawries fell into the hands of the authorities alive, and much valuable information about their motives and movements was buried with them. Fortunately, and through the tactful and circumspect supervision of the detective branch, as also owing to effective and drastic measures of preventing supplies, &c., to the malcontents, these two are caught alive and much useful information will be obtained from them.

Moruka is, as its position in the midst of the Veraval territory shows, situated in the very heart of the Gir and Rasthick Gir forest, extending no less than fifteen miles on all its sides, after reporting the surrender to the proper authorities and making such *bundobust* as was deemed necessary for a safe escort of the outlaws, the Naib Diwan Saheb, accompanied by patrolling parties (ghists) under their respective head officers, Azum Chisti Mukhutiman Faxdinmian, Jamadar Suleman Umar, Mr. Vallabdas Anandlal, Gir Vahivatdar and others, left Moruka on the 25th, and having halted for the night at Bachi, arrived on the evening of the 26th in Veraval, passing *en route* Garakhmadhi and Patan.

On all the way from Bachi to Veraval which is a pucca road and is about 15 miles in length numbers of people from surrounding villages turned out and were found expressing their unbounded joy and sincere thanks to Mr. Purshottamrai and blessing his Highness the Nawab Sahib and his Vazier Bahadirbhai for removal of fears and prospect of enjoying peacefully and without disturbance fruits of their hard labour in their fields. The march of the Naib Diwan which was in the form of an irregular procession may well be likened to the entry of a great soldier who at the head of his victorious army goes into his town after dealing a severe blow and defeating and capturing his enemies.

The Inamdar of Gorakhmadhi, who is a holder of some nine villages, out of gratitude for the relief from trouble and anxiety, made preparations for Mr. Purshottamrai's reception. The inhabitants of Gorakhmadhi with their Inamdar Mahant, his kamdar, came forward to welcome the guest and his party. Triumphal arches were erected and decorated with foliage, evergreen, and buntings. The road and the beautiful dharamshala recently built on its side at the enormous cost of Rs. 15,000 by Sheth Dharamshi Morarji Gokuldas of Bombay were ornamented with flags and banneroles, and the whole village had turned out for sight seeing. After partaking a light refreshment provided by the hospitable *Mahant* the party wended its way onward. It was a little dark when it reached Patan. Here a more enthusiastic and grand reception awaited the Naib Diwan.

You are aware that but six months ago Patan was a scene of grant festivities and rejoicings, and the happy and very welcome concord of the Hindus and Mahomedans whose differences on questions of religious rights and sacred buildings had been till then a cause of anxiety to the authorities of the State and a source of heart-burning to the people. The amicable settlement between the communities is solely attributable to the disinterested and conscientious exertions of the Naib Diwan, and the fact that on the present occasion members of both communities unanimously and spontaneously turned out to welcome the hero is itself sufficient to prove—if any proof were required—that the recent concord between the Patan Hindus and Mahomedans is solid, substantial, and lasting in its character. Hundreds of people collected near the dharmsala to have a glimpse of their beloved deliverer, and both Hindus and Mahomedans vied with each other in showing their great respect for the person of Mr. Purshottamrai.

The State officials of Patan, viz., Mr. Dosabhai C. Gandhi, B.A., LLB., the munsiff, the Vahivatdar, Mr. Gordhundas, Mr. Vaz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Messrs. Saiyad Salum Abderehman, Saiyed Abdulla Mahmed, Saiyed Meshan Adrush, Saiyed Valunmian, Cheste, Mobarak Miyan Faizudin Miyan, Sheth Kalyanji, Sheth Keshavji Jeychand Devji, Sheth Nemchand Karamchand, Sheth Vanmalji Savchand, Sheth Devkaran Sakar, Vakil Vithalraj Dolatray, Vakil Acharya Popat Rewashanker, Vallubhji Morarji, Rupji, Bhut Vishnoo, Bhut Iswerji, Sheth Shobhagchand, Sheth Makanji Modi Bhudeoji, Acharya Nathu, Kaji Azumian, Sheth Osman, Sheth Fatemahmed, Sheth Habib, Sheth Gani, Chesti Pyarmiyan, and Mahomedan gentlemen and leading shethias of Mahajan and Ved-chanting Brahmins made a regular oration and having met the party on the road led it to the raised pavilion. It had grown dark by this time, but the enthusiasm of the people was so great that their number did not become thin. With the light of torches a joint address of welcome from the Musulmans and the Hindus was read and the boys and the girls of the schools chanted songs in praise of the exploits and prowess of the Naib Diwan and his party specially composed for the occasion. Amidst thundering cheers the party left after the distribution of supari, attar, garlands and bouquets. As it advanced the spectators began to thicken till at last near the entrance gate of Veraval the number went up to thousands. Here, too, a grand reception awaited the party. Near the very entrance was a large gathering in whose presence the head-master of the Anglo-Vernacular School read an address of welcome. Flowers were thrown by females over Naib Diwan Saheb's head and the whole road from the gate to the Utare was illuminated and beautified by flags and buntings.

On the way to the Utare, the procession was stopped by the well-known merchant of the place, Haji Habib Alli Zakri, who in token of great respect to the Naib Diwan presented him atar and flowers near the buildings of his institution, which he has been maintaining at an annual cost of no less than Rs. 4,000 for imparting religious instruction to hundreds of his co-religionists. The party arrived at the Utare at about 9 p.m., and on the following day the school-going children of the large towns of Veraval and Patan were given prizes and sweetmeats in the presence of the gentry of the prospective places. As the Diwan Sahib accompanied by local officials visited the schools for the purpose speeches eulogising his services were read by the school-masters and others.

These two days have been as if it were red-letter days in the annals of these places, and throughout the population there were sung praises of his Highness the Nawab Sahib, H. E. the Vazier Sahib and Mr. Parshottamrai. There was so much interest excited by the capture of the dacoits alive that throngs of people from the surrounding country came down to Veraval to have a look at them and see what they were like.

The whole scene may be compared to an exhibition on a minute scale.

The party with the outlaws is leaving here, to-day, at 2 p.m., by special train timed to reach Junagadh at 5-30 p.m., and a detailed description of the future proceedings will be given in a next letter from Junagadh, where a becoming reception is, it is said, awaiting the party.—Yours, &c.,

J. R. MUCH,
Oct 28. Head-master, H. T. S.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN expenditure of five lakhs has been sanctioned on famine relief works in the Central Provinces. This is a provisional estimate of the amount which is likely to be required in the near future.

THE impression is gaining ground that after all Burma may not at present be raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship, as with famine expenditure to meet the Government of India will have no money to spare for any new expenditure. In this case we take it that Sir F. Fryer would be transferred to his old Province as Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Chenab Canal, which is proving of such utility during the present draught in the Punjab, has made 6·75 per cent. in its assessments during the past financial year. The State Capital has been well invested in this instance. Settlers are crowding in on the new Jhang branch, where the watercourse system has just been completed.

UP to Friday evening no announcement had been made regarding Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's successor in the Punjab. The Viceroy left Simla on tour, yesterday, and it had been understood that the Home authorities would announce their decision before His Excellency left the summer headquarters.

THE Fort Sandeman murderer, sepoy Suleiman Shah, has given no reason for his outrage, and the only explanation seems to be that his mind may have been unhinged by news he appears to have had of troubles at his home. His first two shots, fired through the window of the mess billiard-room, were those that fatally wounded Lieutenants Yeates and Downes; the third wounded Lieutenant Maclachan in the right forearm. The murderer then made for the quarter-guard of the 40th Pathans, killing a follower of the regiment on the way. He fired into the quarter-guard, killing sepoy Umra Khan, and wounding another, and was then captured by the men. Lieutenant Maclachan and the wounded sepoy are both doing well.

NOTHING, remarks the *Pioneer*, indicates more clearly the advance made in economics during the present century than the measures taken by Government at its commencement to deal with an impending famine. When, in November, 1817, the N.-W. Provinces were threatened with that calamity the authorities did not attempt to gauge the extent of the deficit, to plan relief works, or to cheapen the cost of transit. They contented themselves with launching a Proclamation promising bounties on food supplies brought from Bengal and Behar. Rs. 22 were offered for every hundred maunds of wheat or barley and Rs. 19 for the like quantity of other grain landed at Allahabad. This tariff was increased in the case of grain supplied to Cawnpore, Fatehgarh, and Agra: the maxima being Rs. 31 and Rs. 27, respectively. In order to participate in these rewards importers had to produce a certificate signed by the Collector of one of the internal Custom-houses, which than sudtded Upper India; and the officers of Government reserved to themselves the right of inspecting the boats or carts containing grain on which payment was claimed. Stress was laid in the Proclamation on the fact that importers would not be interfered with in disposing of the goods. History is silent as to the result of this remarkable measure; but it can hardly have answered the expectations of the Marquis of Hastings, ablest and most genial of Governors-General. It is passing strange that a Government presumably dominated by advanced ideas should have learnt nothing from the scathing exposure of the mischief wrought by bounties contained in Adam Smith's *magnum opus*, which had astonished the world a generation earlier.

THE Allahabad Government Dairy Farm, which was originally established as an experimental measure, has now been in existence for some five years. Till last year the farm received budget grants from Government, but since the commencement of the present official year it has required no Government support. Up to the close of last year it had repaid all sums advanced by Government, and in addition paid a profit of several thousand rupees, while the value of the live-stock in hand alone, without taking into consideration the buildings and implements, must amount to considerably over a quarter-of-a-lakh of rupees. It is clear, therefore, that the dairy farm has been a remunerative enterprise, although not worked with an eye to profit so much as to supply the troops with good milk and butter at cheap prices. The rates at which supples are issued to the garrison are extremely low, being, we believe, only eight annas a pound for butter and eight quarts or ten seers of milk for the rupee. Separated milk can be had at half the price of whole milk. In fact the prices are no higher than those charged by the ordinary gowala for infiniteiy in inferior articles. The explanation lies in the large scale on which the dairy works: as much as ninety pounds of butter and a thousand pints of milk are sold daily—all actually the produce of cattle belonging to the dairy. These sales speak for themselves as to the manner in which the supplies are appreciated by the troops, and the only pity is that the civil population of the place cannot participate in the benefits derivable which are enjoyed by Thomas Atkins, but have to send all the way to Aligarh. In connection with the dairy there is a piggery, which is a perfect model of what such a place should be, and whose products are greatly appreciated by the garrison, while the way in which the flushing of dairy and piggery are utilised for the kitchen garden belonging to the extabishment is worthy of being imitated elsewhere.

WHEN the new Burma Railway Company have settled down in possession of the valuable property which they are leasing from the Government of India, they will, a contemporary, thinks begin to cast about for extensions of these lines in directions that promise a good return in traffic. The Mandalay-Kunlon line is a legacy which they will have to accept and they will doubtless proceed as rapidly as possible with the construction, for it is believed that the line will pay at least as far as Thibaw, whatever may be its prospects in the matter of developing trade with Yunan and Szechuen. In the interior of Upper Burma itself there is the cross-country line from Meiktila to Myingyan which will also claim their attention. This is a comparatively small project and it has been under consideration for the last five or six years: it has lately been put forward as a famine relief-work but it may not be required for this purpose. Then the Company, after carefully calculating ways and means, are practically certain to take into consideration such reports as the Government of India can furnish for connecting Burma with India by railway. They will have the advantage of receiving full information gleaned by the various reconnoitring parties, such as Mr. Way's which have explored the country between the Irrawaddy and the Brahmaputra river-systems, and they can calculate whether it would be a profitable business to expend capital on a really big undertaking. There are three routes which lie open. First, that over the Aeng Pass with Chittagong as its objective. This line would be 600 miles in length and its cost is estimated at 9 crores. The Government of India have already come to the conclusion that it is not a practicable project, and it may be dismissed without further comment. Next comes the Manipur Valley route, 385 miles, involving an expenditure of nearly 6½ crores; and, third, the Hukong Valley route, 284 miles along which a line could be built for less than 4 crores—the rough estimate is 383 lakhs. Mr. Way, who made the reconnaissance over the Patkoi Range and through the Hukong Valley, admits that the Manipur route is geographically perfect, as in the future, Gauhati may be linked up with the Northern

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Now that acetylene, the new illuminant, is to be manufactured at the Falls of Foyers with the help of electric furnaces, it is interesting to note that M. Berthlot, with the assistance of M. Vieille, has made a series of experiments to find the conditions under which acetylene is susceptible of explosion. They have studied the influence of pressure and shock, and indicate the precautions to be taken in preventing explosions. From their results, which have been communicated to the Academic des Sciences, it would appear that at ordinary pressures acetylene does not detonate, but in a closed vessel at pressures varying from 2 to 21 atmospheres it detonates in from ·076 to ·017 of a second. The explosion, in fact, becomes more instataneous the higher the pressure.

Liquid acetylene explodes with the heat of a platinum wire made red hot by an electric current. The effects of the explosion are similar to those of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine. Ordinary shocks, on the other hand, do not explode liquid acetylene. A vessel holding the liquid fell from a height of about 20 feet without detonating it; but when a heavy weight was allowed to fall and crush the holder it exploded, probably because the tearing of the metal gave rise to a spark. The authors recommend that the holders should not be opened suddenly, because the consequent rise of temperature may explode the liquid. In apparatus which produces the acetylene drop by drop, the carbide of calcium may redden and cause an explosion. No part of the apparatus should come to a red heat.

Herr G. Kraus has investigated the extent and purpose of the rise of temperature at the time of flowering within the space of various species of Acaceæ, Cycadeæ and Palmæ. In *Ceratozamia longifolia* he found this elevation to take place only in the daytime, the maximum attained being 38·5° C., or 11·7° above that of the air. Similar results were obtained with Macrozamia. In the Acaceæ examined the period of maximum elevation is more variable but it is never in the night. In this order the seat of the elevation of temperature is not the reproductive organs themselves, but the club-shaped appendix to the inflorescence, and it is accompanied by a rapid consumption of starch and sugar. All the plants in which this phenomenon occurs are entomophilous, and Dr. Stahl sees in it a contrivance for attracting insects to assist in pollination.

Mr. Walter Hearn, British Consul at Cadiz, gives an interesting account of the manufacture of sherry. About a ton of freshly gathered grapes is placed in each wine-press, and dusted over with gypsum, in order, I believe, to absorb the dew on the grapes, and also because it is believed to neutralise some of the acids in the fruit. The grapes are then trodden down by men in leather shoes; and the juice is run off into butts, left to ferment and fall bright for five or six months, and then racked from the lees. The young sherry has a peculiarity unknown to other wines, and this is the formation of cream of tartar on the surface, which gradually sinks to the bottom and mixes with the lees. Wines which breed much of it become Finos and Amontillados, while those which breed very little turn into the richer, fuller-bodied wines known as Olorso. From the same pressing of grapes from the same vineyard some of the butts will turn out to be Fino and some Oloroso.

Professor Patrick and Dr. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa, have recently tried the experiment, which is described in the *Psychological Review*, of keeping three observers awake for ninety consecutive hours. The observers did not suffer, although dogs die if kept awake four or five days. The physical and mental condition of the observers were noted during and after the enforced insomnia, and the results are of great scientific and practical interest.

M. Wiborgh has invented a pyrometer for measuring high temperatures, which is simply a hollow ball of clay containing a charge of explosive, and dropped into the medium, whose temperature is required. The higher the temperature the quicker the explosion takes place after the ball is dropped in.

Mr. Forsyth, a British naturalist in Madagascar, has discovered the skull of a great monkey as tall as a man. The jawbone was recently exhibited to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Gaudry, and the teeth prove that the animal was allied to the monkeys of the old world. Mr. Forsyth has named it the Nesopithens Roberti in honour of his fellow-traveller, Mr. Robert.

The Indian "magno" trick, in which a plant is seen to grow up from the seed in a few minutes, has been done in a new way by M. Michael Corday, of the Ecole Polytechnique, in Faance. M. Corday employs the well-known cinematograph, or apparatus for producing "living photographs," that is to say, photographic images endowed with movement and apparantly with life. A rose plant is photographed at intervals during its growth until the flower buds and blooms. The photographs thus taken are combined by the cinematograph and projected on a screen, so as to represent the development of the plant in a short time. The number of photographs taken in six months should be equal to the number which the sensitive band of the cinematograph will contain. Obviously the same plan will be able to show the changing aspects of the country during the seasons in one progressive illusion, and we venture to suggest that it might be employed with advantage in illustrating various scientific experiments and natural processes of an evolutionary or gradual sort.

M. Edouard Blanc has raised the question of domesticating the African elephant. The Germans, as well as the French and Belgians, have given their attention to this matter, and the historical fact that the Carthaginians employed tame elephants in war is regarded as proving that, contrary to the opinion of some naturalists, the African elephant can be domesticated. It was doubtful, however, whether the Carthaginian elephants were not Indian elephants, until the inscription of Adulis showed that Ethiopian elephants were caught and trained by Ptolemeh Evergetes for service in war against the Syrian and Indian elephants, which they overcame. This inscription formerly existed at Massowah, on the Red Sea, and a copy of it has been presented to the College of France by M. Foucart. It would seem, then, that African elephants can be tamed for service, and, if so, they will be very useful in our equatorial African possessions. Their docility will probably save them from extermination, and Mr. Stanley was in a sense right to protest against the wanton destruction of these valuable beasts by Mr. Selous and other sportsmen.

By a study of the specimens of negro art from the West Coast of africa in the Museum of the Trocadero, Paris, M. Felix Regnault has come to the conclusion that, in order to judge of the artistic culture of a people or a race, one should first study, all their works, and not a few specimens, as is frequently done. Negro art in copper, ivory, and wood is sometimes far above the rudeness which, by most Europeans, is supposed to characterise it.

A new force of "eclaireurs," or explorers, has been added to the Russian cavalry. They are intended to perform all kinds of exploratory work, and are men picked for their bodily hardihood and adventurous spirit. They are to wear a distinctive uniform, undergo a special and more or less scientific training, and enjoy particular privileges. The most distinguished of them will be raised to the rank of sub-officers of cavalry after two years of service.

M. Marcel Baudoin, in "Progres Medicale," points out that as things are at present, we pay our doctor every time we are ill, and suggests that it would be a better, plan to pay him for keeping us well—that is to say, pay him for preventing disease rather than curing it. The idea has been tried in America, through an insurance agency, which insures life and health against disease and death. This is done by sending an expert medical man to the client at the least hint of illness, and who forfeits his royalty or bonus if he does not cure the patient.

In China, too, the doctor is paid monthly so long as one keeps well, and the pay is stopped when one is ill. The American plan of assuring health seems worthy of extension. Many would join an insurance company which could supply them with the best medical aid for a comparatively small sum yearly. As it is, only the well-off can afford to employ the most able doctors.

The Rontgen rays appear to act as a depilatory. Mr. Daniel photographed the head of a child in order to localise a bullet inside. The rays played on the head for an hour while the photo was being taken, and some 20 days after the hair fell off where the rays had acted on it. There is on doubt that these rays do act on the flesh and nerves in some way. A prickling sensation is sometimes felt under their impact; and a gentleman known to us, who has a fish-hook in his finger which he occasionally photographs with the rays, always feels a pain in the finger where the hook is for some time after the rays have acted on it.

A physician of Chicago points out that the Rontgen rays can become a test for death, for the body is much more opaque to them in death than in life. Obviously, full and complete experiments ought to be made before the rays are accepted as such a test.

The Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has been appointed to consider the influence of the environment of the New World on the character and development of the White Race. The members of the Committee charged with this ethnological investigation are Dr. Brinton, Professor McKeen Cattell, Mr. W. W. Newell, Mr. W. J. McGee, and Dr. Franz Boaz.

It is proposed to erect a monument over the grave of Georg Simon Ohm, the famous electrician. Subscriptions will be received by the Konigliche Filialbank, Munich.

The discovery of lithography by Alois Senefelder a hundred years ago was celebrated in New York by lectures on the history and progress of the art, and a grand ball in Terrace Garden on October 16 and 17.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Nicholl, 2nd Lt, Bo, attached 1st R Fusiliers, on duty, from Mhow.
Ewart, Capt, Punjab, Comt, from furlough, from England.
Screvin, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Fitzmaurice, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from England.
Reynolds, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dragn Guards, on leave, from England.
Maule, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from England.
Pond, Capt, Bengal, 5th B I, from furlough, from England.
Phayre, Capt, Ms, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

NOVEMBER 1.

Chatterton, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Slessor, Capt, Bengal, Derby Regt, from leave, from England.
Cuppage, Capt, Bengal, 5th B L I, from furlough, from England.
Constable, Major, Punjab, R A, from furlough, from England.
Yates, Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, from leave, from England.
Occleston, Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, from leave, from England.
Burney, Major, Punjab, Gordon High, from leave, from England.
Thompson, Lt, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Wheeler, Lt, Punjab, Hamshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Haig, Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Johnson, Capt, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Bodiam, Lt, Punjab, 5th Gurkhas, from furlough, from England.
Cooke, Lt, Govt of India, C I Horse, from leave, from England.
Cooke, Lt, Govt of India, 6th I H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Macrae, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Browne, Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.
Adams, Surg-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Bruce, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 1st R Fus, on duty, from Khandwa.
Saugster, Lt, 4th Bo, Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Haig, Surg-Lt-Col, Punjab, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Henderson, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 2.

Crockett, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Screvin, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, to join to Muttra.
Reynolds, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dragn Gurads, to join to Meerut.
Fitzmaurice, Lt, Bengal, R H A, to join, to Meerut.
Chatterton, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Lucknow.
Cuppage, Capt, Bengal, 5th Bo, L I, on duty, to Alipore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

(I.) There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying Drill at the Fort Head-quarters, at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday next.

(2.) The Head-quarter offices will be closed on Thursday and Friday the 5th and 6th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PETLE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

1. The arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No arms, &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

3. The range at Cooria is now available daily for class firing and practice.

It is notified for information that:—

(I) When travelling for practice members must purchase their own tickets.

(II) When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following stations:—Victoria Terminus, 5-31 a.m.; Musjid, 5-31 a.m.; Mazagon 5-38 a.m.; Byculla 5-42 a.m.; Parel, 5-52 a.m.; Dadar, 5-55 a.m.; Bombay time.

(III) The Commanding officer hopes that all Recruits will do their class-firing before the end of December.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4031, Vol. M. C. Johnson, No. 4002 Vol. E. Reason and No. 4068 Vol. W. A. Bechteck and Co; 121 balcs wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 60 bals wool, Edjee Sewjee; 24 bales wool, Canjee Khataw; 25 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 110 bales wool, C Nanjee; 30 bales wool, Joowarmall Banechand.

Oriental s—200 bales wool, N Cawsombhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Azamor s—8,001 cwt linseed, 7,600 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,159 cwt teaseed; 4,017 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt; Mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale s—220 bales cotton; 4,018 cwt linseed, 7,130 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Den of Airlie s—200 bales cotton; Walter Thacker and Co; 800 cwt buffalohorns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochhiemer s—2 cwt ivory, A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESA.

Maria Valerie s—2,503 cwt myrabolians, W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—2,001 cwt Castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—300 bales twist, David sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 235 bales twist, M Byramjee; 175 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.; 22 cwt sharkfins, and 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 155 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 200 bales twist, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curanee and Co; 310 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 76 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

Bisagno s—40 bales twist, The Standard Mills Co; 25 cwt baisabole, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, and 35 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist Monordas Hueruckchand; 70 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 215 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hydaspes s—75 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 121 bales cotton; Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Obra s—217 bales cotton; R Luchmandas.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRITERION STAKES.

THE Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft. with 200 added, for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 8lbs., and fillies 8st. 6lbs.; a winner of any race value 300 sovs. to carry 4lbs.; twice of 300 sovs., or one value 500 sovs. to carry 7lbs.; twice of 500 sovs. or once of 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Entrance, 4 sovs. Criterion Course, 29 subs. Closed 7th January 1896.

H R H Prince of Wale's b c Oakdene, by Donovan—Poetry Madden 1
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b f Goletta, by Galopin—Biserta ..... Watts 2
Duke of Westminster's b c Rust, by Blue Green—Ruth Cannon 3

(Winner trained by Marsh.)

Betting: 100 to 7 against Oakdene.

Won by a short head; seven lengths between second and third.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10ft. with 500 sovs. added, and 100 for the second; winners of a handicap value 4500 sovs. after September 3, at 0-30 p.m., 10lbs., of any other handicap 5lbs., extra; the winner of the Cesarewitch 14lbs. extra; third to save his stake; entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit if declared. New Cambridgeshire Course (last mile and a distance of A.F.). (110 subs, 46 of whom declared.)

Mr J C Sullivan's ch c Winkfield's Pride, by Winkfield—Alimony, 3yrs, 6st 10lbs, Robinson 1
Sir J Blundell Maple's b g Yorker, by Scrabanda—Princess Arena, 3yrs, 6st 3lbs, Fearis 2
Mr W W Fulton's br m Laodamia, by Kendal—Chrysalis, 6yrs, 8st 9lbs, Hunt 3
Mr A F Calvert's b c Chit Chat, 3yrs, 6st 5lbs 0
Lord Rosebery's b h Quarrel, by Discord—Free and Easy, 5yrs, 8st 9lbs 0
M Abeille's b c Champaubert, by Little Duck—Tantrix, 3yrs, 8st 6lbs 0
Mr F Luscombe's ch c Mared, by Barcaldine—Novirine, 4yrs, 8st 10lbs 0
Mr L de Rothschild's ch c Imposition, by Juggler—Merry Lassie, 3yrs, 7st 6lbs 0
Mr L Brassey's b c Macbriar, by Macheath—Pistil, 3yrs, 7st 1lb 0
Mr T Worton's ch h Victor Wild, by Albert Victor—Wild Huntress, 6yrs, 9st 9lbs 0
Mr E de St Alary's ch c Omnium II, by Upas—Benette, 4yrs, 8st 11b 0
Mr A F Basset's b c Dinna Forget, 4yrs, 8st 13lbs 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Sir Visto, by Barcaldine—Vista, 4yrs, 8st 10lbs 0
Mr A Bailey's b c Devonia, by Sheen—Devotion, 3yrs, 6st 4lbs 0
Mr E Courage's b c Funny Boat, by Fernandez—Canoe, 3yrs, 6st 9lbs 0
Mr Straussz' b c Teufel, by Despair—Clootie, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs .. 0
Mr H McCalmont's b f Snowy Corrie, by Tristran—Corrie Roy, 3yrs, 6st 6lbs 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Coylton, by Sheen—Spring Morn, 3yrs, 6st 6lbs 0
Lord Derby's c f Canterbury Pilgrim, by Tristan—Pilgrim 3yrs, 8st 11b 0
Mr A Bailey's ch h Gazetteer, by Gallinule—Award, 5yrs, 8st 0
Duke of Westminsters b c Shaidock, by St Serf—Orange, 3yrs, 8st 0
H R H Prince of Wales' br f Thais, by St Serf—Poesy, 3yrs 8st 0
Mr Woolfe Joels br h Hebron, by Kilwarlin—Seraphin, 5yrs, 7st 9lbs 0
Sir J Millers b f La Sagesse, by Wisdom—St Mary, 4yrs, 6st 10lbs 0

(Winner trained by Robinson)

Betting: 5 to 1 against Winkfield's Pride, 23 to 1 Yorker, 6 to 1 Laodamia.

The winner led from start to finish and won easily by three lengths; the same distance dividing the other placed horses.—*Asiatic*.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

NOVEMBER 28TH AND DECEMBER 5TH.

Stewards:—W I T C Stewards. Local Stewards:—Messrs. J L Symons, G H Townsend, F C Allen, and Cecil Gray.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

FIRST RACE—"The Debut Stakes"—Rs 100. For Arabs that have never won a race value Rs 50, or started for a race value Rs 180. Weight—Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances—Galloways 7 lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

SECOND RACE—"The Omnium"—Rs 100. For all horses that have never won a race value Rs 50 or started for a race value Rs 120. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2st. Distance—5 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—"November Stakes"—Rs 100. For Arabs and C-B's 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs 49, the property of members of recognised Clubs, to be ridden by G R's that have never won Rs 170. Weight—13-3 to carry 11st W I. Allowances—3 lbs allowed for every quarter inch. Distance ½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—"The Lilliput Scurry"—Rs 100. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs 50 or started for a race value Rs 180. Weight—13-2 to carry 11st W I. Allowances—3lbs allowed for every quarter inch. Distance—3 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE—"The Belgoin Stakes"—Rs 60 to the first horse, Rs 30 to the second and Rs 15 to the third. For Arab horses property of Arab Dealers that have not started for any race. To be ridden by Arabs in national costume, Professional riding boys barred. Weight—Catchweights. Distance—3 furlongs.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

FIRST RACE—"The Maiden Plate"—Rs 100. For maiden Arabs. Weight—Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances—Horses that have not won a race value Rs 150, 3lbs; Galloways, 7lbs. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

SECOND RACE—"The Importers' Plate"—Rs 100. For all maiden horses purchased from Bombay importers (Australian). Weight—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Allowances—Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs.; Galloways, 1st. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—"Galloway Handicap"—Rs. 100. For all galloways and ponies that started on the first day. Handicap will be published at the Grand Stand at 8 a.m. the day before the Race. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—"Pony Cup"—Rs. 100. For maiden ponies 12-3 and under. Weight—12-3 English and Colonials, 1st. 7lbs; Arabs, 10s. 9lbs; C-Bs, 10st 5lbs W I. Allowances—Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs; 3lbs allowed for every quarter inch. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—1 mile.

FIFTH RACE—"Novice Stakes"—Rs 100. For all ponies 13-3 and under that started in the November Stakes. No restriction as to riders, except as regards General Conditions of the Meeting. Weight—Handicap to be published at the Grand Stand at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—5 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. All Entrance Money to go to the Fund.
3. Entrance for all races excepting the Bedouin Stakes Rs. 5. Animals not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race to pay Rs. 5 extra. (a). Entries for first day's races to close on 24th November, at 6 p.m. Entries for second day's races to close on 2nd December, at 6 p.m. (b). Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries as well as subscription of Rs. 5 in case of non-subscribers otherwise they will not be accepted.
4. In all races, unless otherwise stated in the terms of the race, where there are 8 starters, Rs. 75 will be given to the second horse, and Rs. 50 to the third; with 5 starters Rs. 50 to second only.
5. Professional riders who have won a race value Rs. 1,000, to carry 5lbs. extra in all races. Riders who have not won a race value, Rs. 180, allowed 3lbs. in all races, except the November Stakes.
6. Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making their entries, subject to a fine of Rs. 15.
7. A subscription of Rs. 5 will cover entrance to Grand Stand and Enclosure for all Extra Meetings except Steeplechase days. (There will be probably seven or eight day's extra races during the season) Each subscriber will be entitled to a ticket to pass two ladies free to all Extra Meetings.
8. Admittance to Stand and Enclosure to other than subscribers will be Rs. 5 each per day, to include free admittance for one lady.
9. Starting declarations must be given in not later than half an hour before each race, and must state weight to be carried and name of jockey.
10. Entries and all communications should be addressed to—The Secretary, Bombay Extra Meeting, 5, Sleater Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Eastry, 1,924 tons, Captain C G Carr, cleared yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Boxhall, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa-Line s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain Reising, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain C T Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji (11th October), with a cargo of 6,100 tons of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieuts Wheeler and Thompson as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,644 tons, Captain A Fellner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (2nd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Newton and four children, Mr and Mrs Screvatz, Miss Lezzy Leni and eight deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Maria Valerio (s) ...	Fellner	Kobe, Oct 2.
	Mazagon (s)	Denny	Moji, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Karachi.
	Bucephalus (s)	Munro	Java.
	Eastry (s)	Carr	Batavia.
	H. M. S. Pigeon ...	Cartwright ..	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Alecto, Borhall, for Karachi.
" Nadir, Elliot, for Calcutta.
" Hochheimer, Reising, for Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, for London, etc.
" Maria Valerie, for Trieste, etc.
" Den of Airlie, for Antwerp, Havre, Dunkirk, etc.
" Mazagon, for China, etc.
" Culma, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Obra, for Calcutta, etc.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
28 Malda s ..... Nash ..... Rangoon, Oct. 25.
Bangalore s ..... Schuldt ..... Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Crompton sp ..... Lloyd ..... New York, May 18.
29 Shahzada s ..... Coran ..... Rangoon, Oct. 23.
Warora s ..... Anderson ..... Rangoon, Oct. 26.
Braunfels s ..... Warckweister Hamburg, Sept. 3.

DEPARTURES.

October 28.—Steamer Bengal.
October 29.—Steamers Falkland, Africa and Lightning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
29 Purnea s .... Negapatam.
Congella s .... Natal.
Secundra s .... Singapore.
30 Chanda s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

27 Khandalla s .... Bombay.
30 Congella s .... Calcutta.
Palkonda s .... Negapatam.
Purnea s .... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—2000 cwt bonemeal, C Mody and Co; 1000 bales wool, Goculdas Todaidas; 55 bales wool, Moty Jaitha 4,000 cwt nassur, A Bischeck and Co; 121 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 60 bales wool, Edjee Sewjee; 24 bales wool, Canjee Khataw; 25 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 110 bales wool, C Nanjee; 30 bales wool, Joowarmall Banechand.

Oriental s—200 bales wool, N Cawsombhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Azamor s—8,001 cwt linseed, 7,600 cwt poppysud, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,159 cwt teaseed; 4,017 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt; Mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale s—220 bales cotton; 4,018 cwt linseed, 7,130 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Den of Airlie s—200 bales cotton; Walter Thacker and Co; 800 cwt buffalohorns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochhiemer s—2 cwt ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESA.

Maria Valerie s—2,503 cwt myrabolians, W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—2,001 cwt Castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—300 bales twist, David sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 235 bales twist, M Byramjee; 175 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.; 22 cwt sharkfins, and 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 155 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 200 bales twist, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curanee and Co; 310 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 76 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

Bisagno s—40 bales twist, The Standard Mills Co; 25 cwt baisabole, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, and 35 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist Monordas Hueruckchand; 70 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 215 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hydaspes s—75 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 121 bales cotton; Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Obra s—217 bales cotton; R Luchmandas.

A VILLAGE SENSATION.

WHAT THE DOCTOR ATTRIBUTED IT TO.

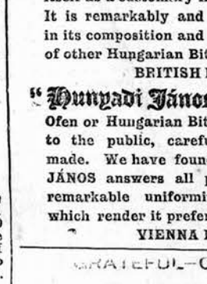
WHEN I called at White House Farm, Brinkworth, Wilts (England), (writes a *North Wilts Herald* reporter), I was introduced to Miss Webb, who, with her father and mother, expressed perfect willingness to relate to me a remarkable and almost tragic experience which she has had. I was not a little surprised to find Miss Webb in excellent health and spirits.

"About two years ago—in January, 1894," said Miss Webb, "I was very ill. Previous to that I had enjoyed the best of health, and had attended school regularly. I was then only about fourteen years of age. The first symptom was a dizziness in the head, and this was followed by a constant 'shaking' in the left arm. In time the shaking extended to my side, and eventually to my legs and feet. It had such an effect on me that, I was absolutely helpless.

"Yes," interposed Mrs. Webb, "so helpless that I had to dress and undress her as I would a little child. She could not keep still. She could not hold a cup and saucer."

"I suppose you consulted a doctor?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Webb, "a doctor was called in. He told us that our daughter was suffering from St. Vitus' Dance, and that she might recover in time. She had several bottles of medicine. Nothing seemed to do her any good, however, and seeing in the *Herald* an account of the many wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I determined to give them a trial. Their effect was astonishing, for my daughter immediately derived benefit, and after taking a second box was completely cured."



THE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

Miss Webb added: "I now feel as strong as I ever was, and have never suffered a recurrence. The doctor has seen me since my recovery, and he attributes the cure to the wonderful effect of the Pills."

She was enthusiastic in her praise of the remarkable remedy, which had been attended with such satisfactory results in her case, as in that of thousands of other sufferers from diseases arising from nervousness and an impoverished state of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Chemists, London.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MAINTAINS THE HIGEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S S

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

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CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

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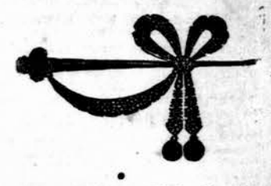
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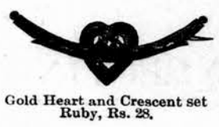
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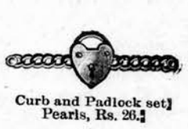
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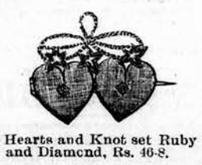
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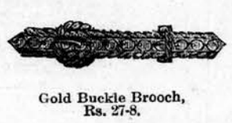
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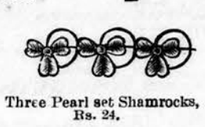
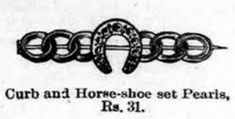

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.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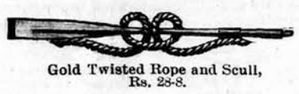
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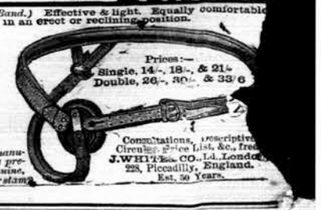
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